Profile of the British Columbia Technology Sector: 2016 Edition

PREPARED FOR THE MINISTRY OF TECHNOLOGY, INNOVATION AND CITIZENS' SERVICES

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Authors
Dan Schrier
Lillian Hallin

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1. Executive Summary

High technology has evolved into a key sector in the B.C. economy. High technology firms tend to be innovative and efficient, creating goods and services that confer benefits on other parts of the economy by improving productivity and profitability, while at the same time providing relatively high-wage employment. While the tech sector in British Columbia is still relatively small, the province is home to some of the top tech companies in the world and continues to expand.

1.1. B.C.'s high technology sector continued to grow in 2015

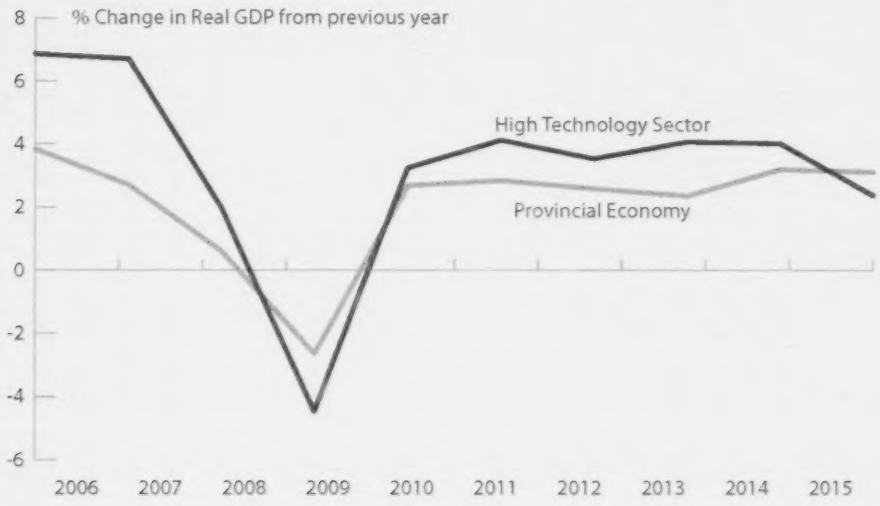
The gross domestic product (GDP) of British Columbia's high technology sector expanded 2.4% in 2015.[1] The high tech manufacturing sector exhibited stronger growth, with GDP rising 3.4% to over $1.5 billion, compared to growth of 2.2% for GDP in the tech service sector, to almost $12.6 billion.

GDP in B.C.'s high tech sector has generally expanded faster than the overall economy over the last decade, although 2015 was an exception as strong growth in the real estate industry, in particular, helped boost the aggregate GDP growth rate to 3.1%. In 2015, high technology accounted for approximately seven percent of British Columbia's overall economic output.[2]

[1] Note that GDP data are constant dollar figures, whereas all other indicators are unadjusted for inflation.

[2] This percentage is calculated using current dollar GDP estimates, since the constant dollar value of the B.C. industrial aggregate is chained and chained data are not additive; therefore, the percentage cannot be properly calculated.

B.C.'S HIGH TECH SECTOR USUALLY OUTPERFORMS THE OVERALL ECONOMY



Growth in high tech GDP is generally higher than that of the overall economy

Revenue of British Columbia's high tech sector climbed 5.0% in 2015, to $26.3 billion. Both the manufacturing and service sectors boosted their revenues, with a 3.4% increase for manufacturing and a 5.3% rise for services.

1.2. High tech employment and wages also expanded in 2015

British Columbia's high technology sector employment eclipsed 100,000 for the first time in 2015, rising 2.9% to 101,780. Around 4.9% of British Columbia's workforce was employed by the high tech sector in 2015, more than the mining, oil and gas, and forestry sectors combined.

In 2015, aggregate wages and salaries in B.C.'s high tech sector also continued to rise, climbing 4.5%, to over $8.4 billion, reaching a new peak for the fifth consecutive year. In 2015, average weekly earnings of high tech employees were $1,590 per week, compared to just $910 for the average B.C. worker.

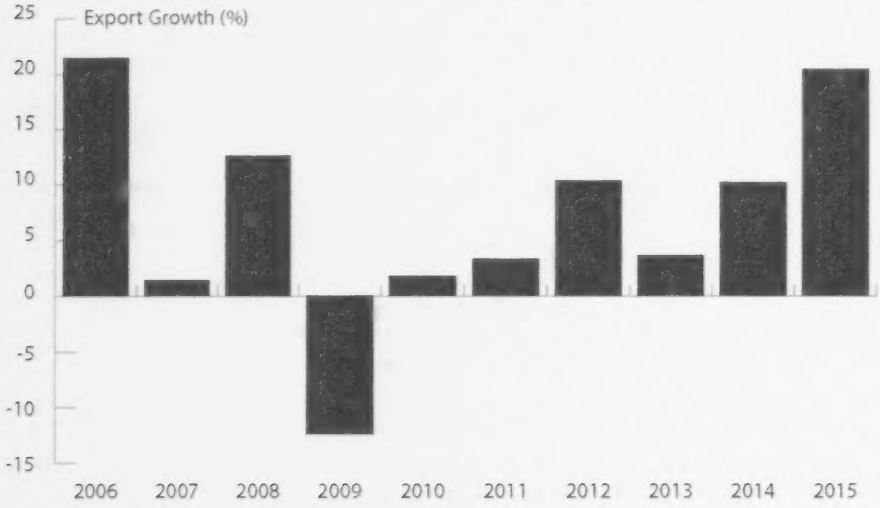
In 2015, the number of high tech businesses with employees in B.C. climbed by 1.9%, to 9,905. About 93% of these businesses were in service sector industries.

1.3. Exports of high tech goods and services increased significantly in 2015

In 2015, B.C.'s exports of high tech services jumped 6.7%, to $4.2 billion. This comprised just over three-quarters of B.C.'s total high technology exports (i.e., goods plus services).

There was a 20.4% jump in the value of B.C.'s high technology commodity exports in 2015, to almost $1.4 billion. By comparison, the total of all goods exported from the province edged up only 0.3%. Given the faster growth for international shipments of high tech commodities, the proportion of B.C.'s overall exports comprised of high technology goods rose to 3.8%.

B.C. HIGH TECHNOLOGY COMMODITY EXPORTS CONTINUED TO GROW IN 2015



In 2015, B.C.'s high tech exports grew 20.4% to almost $1.4 billion

B.C.'s shipments of high tech goods to the U.S. jumped 18.4% in 2015, to $831.3 million. There was also robust growth in exports to the European Union (+21.5%), the Pacific Rim (+12.3%) and the rest of the world (+11.2%).

There was a 15.7% jump in imports of high technology goods into British Columbia in 2015, rising to an all-time high of $6.8 billion. Growth in imports was strong from most areas of the globe, including a 19.6% jump in shipments from the United States, a 23.6% increase in exports from the European Union and a 14.7% rise in shipments from Pacific Rim countries. The U.S. and Mainland China are the primary sources for high tech goods imported into British Columbia. Together, they were responsible for 63% of all the high tech goods imported into the province.

British Columbia imports far more high technology goods than it exports and, as a result, the province runs a substantial trade deficit in these commodities. Although exports grew at a faster rate than imports in 2015, in absolute terms, the increase in value of imports was larger, such that B.C.'s

high tech trade deficit increased to an all-time high of over $5.2 billion, or more than four times the total value of B.C.'s high tech exports.

Computers and telecommunications products dominate both exports from and imports to British Columbia, with aerospace goods and life sciences products (which are mainly comprised of medical equipment) the next two most important commodity groups.

1.4. B.C. still has a relatively small high tech sector compared to other jurisdictions

Among Canadian provinces, British Columbia's tech sector ranks fourth in GDP, revenue and count of businesses, third in employment and value of commodity exports, and second in average weekly earnings. British Columbia's tech sector trails behind the majority of U.S. states, with high technology making up a far smaller share of employment and GDP in B.C. than it does in over half the states.

2. Introduction

2.1. The study of high technology

Technology has become integrated into our daily lives, impacting how we communicate, how we entertain ourselves and how we work. The high technology sector has become an integral part of the British Columbia economy with some of the top tech companies in the world located in the province. For example, Vancouver is home to firms such as MacDonald, Dettwiler and Associates (MDA), Sierra Wireless, Electronic Arts, and D-Wave Systems and has also attracted internationally renowned companies such as Amazon, Microsoft and Sony Pictures Imageworks, all of which have opened offices in Vancouver. There are also growing technology hubs in other parts of the province, particularly the Okanagan and Vancouver Island. Given the foothold B.C. has gained in the tech sector and the substantial opportunities for further economic growth, it is important to track its progress and ensure that the sector continues to thrive and grow.

With this in mind, the *Profile of the Technology Sector* is part of an ongoing effort to monitor the growth and performance of the high technology sector in British Columbia by evaluating the economic contribution of firms that produce high technology goods and services. The key indicators examined include gross domestic product, revenue, employment, wages and salaries, business counts and international trade.

The characterization of a high technology sector within traditionally-defined industrial sectors of the economy is based on the premise that high technology firms behave in a manner that allows them to be understood as a group and that programs or policies can be tailored to respond to their needs.

2.2. Defining high technology

In general terms, high tech is defined as technology that is at the cutting edge and is usually associated with strong economic growth and advanced technological development. Since research and development (R&D) is a key factor in technological advancement, those industries that perform a significant amount of R&D often have a considerable high tech component. However, an industry does not necessarily need to be R&D-intensive to be considered high tech. Industries that produce goods or services that are uniformly recognized as high tech outputs are also included in the high technology sector. The concept of the high technology sector used in this report is, at its core, product- or output-based; therefore, some manufacturers that employ advanced processes are not included. In other words, just because a good is produced using advanced processes does not automatically make it a high tech product. For example, a tomato produced in a high tech greenhouse is still just a tomato.

There are many different definitions of high technology in use around the world. This report uses two different definitions—one that is industry-based and another that is commodity-based—to measure, respectively, high tech's contribution to the British Columbia economy and the volume of international trade in high technology goods.

Since the inception of the Profile reports in 1996, statistics on the high technology sector have been constructed using information from standard industries defined under the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).[3] This industry-based approach offers consistency with other Statistics Canada data, as well as comparative data for other provinces and the United States, with a reasonable degree of accuracy.

It should be noted that the high technology definition used by BC Stats is a British Columbia-focused classification. Some high technology industries that are not present in British Columbia, but may be prevalent elsewhere, may be excluded from the data presented in this report. Conversely, some industries that have a substantial high tech component in British Columbia and are therefore included in the high technology sector may be mainly low tech in other regions. For example, the fuel cell industry is included in the NAICS classification 335990 (all other electrical equipment and component manufacturing), which is generally not considered a high technology industry. However, given the presence of the fuel cell cluster in B.C., it makes sense to include it in B.C.'s high tech sector definition.

[3] NAICS is a system of classifying industries developed in cooperation between Statistics Canada, the United States Office of Management and Budget and the Instituto Nacional de Estadística, Geografía e Informática of Mexico.

The industry-based definition includes manufacturers of pharmaceuticals and other chemicals, computers and other electronic products, aerospace products and parts, and medical equipment and supplies. Also included are service industries such as engineering, computer services, motion picture and video production, surveying and mapping, scientific and technical consulting, telecommunications, and research and development.

For a more detailed discussion of the industry-based definition used in this report, including a complete listing of the industries included in BC Stats' high technology definition, see Appendix A, "Defining the High Technology Sector." Note that, due to confidentiality requirements, the industry detail available for reporting purposes is limited. For most of the data tables in this report, the manufacturing industries are not reported separately and service industries are grouped into the following categories: motion picture production and post-production; telecommunications; engineering services; software publishing; other computer and related services; and other services.

While an industry-based definition makes sense when examining high technology GDP or employment, it is not really appropriate for looking at trends in high tech commodity exports and imports. For this purpose, a second, commodity-based definition was developed. This definition was constructed using harmonized system codes, which are the commodity classification codes used in Canadian customs documents. The list of commodities classified as high technology products was based on the U.S. Bureau of the Census' advanced technology products (ATP) list, which is a recognized definition of high technology goods. Since Canadian and American commodity codes are identical only at the six-digit level and Canadian export codes are eight digits and import codes are ten digits, it was necessary to do some conversion. As a result, the final definition may not be identical to that used in the United States; however, it is reasonably similar and allows for broad comparisons.

For more detail on the commodity-based definition used in this report and a brief description of the ATP categories, see Appendix B, "Defining High Technology Commodities."

2.3. New to this year's edition

This report includes the latest information available as of November 2016. It should be noted that data revisions will result in differences between this and earlier editions of this publication and figures should not be compared between editions. With this edition, there have been significant revisions to the source data used to produce estimates of the high tech sector. Statistics Canada has been in the process of overhauling their business surveys and there have been significant changes to their methods, including a new approach to sampling and surveying, increased used of administrative data, a more standardized approach to developing provincial/territorial estimates, and increased coverage of the business population. While these changes have undoubtedly yielded better estimates, they have also resulted in some substantial changes to the figures, which have had a noticeable impact on the estimates of the high tech sector produced by BC Stats. In some cases, the changes necessitated the development of a new methodology for estimating some measures of high technology.

An example of a particularly sizeable change that has had a significant impact on the tech figures is a revision to employment in the telecommunications industry. Statistics Canada's previous estimate of employment in this industry for British Columbia had a large drop between 2012 and 2013 and the figure dropped further in 2014, to 8,480. This figure has since been revised to 13,170, a difference of 4,690 over the previous estimate. Consequently, the employment figure for the B.C. high tech sector is significantly higher than previously estimated.

Readers should note that graphs and text in this publication deal only with the highlights of the information that has been collected. The data tables preceding the appendices contain additional useful detail.

2.4. Input Indicators of the British Columbia High Technology Sector

This Profile report provides an overview of the outputs of the high technology sector in British Columbia; however, it is also useful to look at the inputs to the high technology sector. To this end, BC Stats produces a companion report: *Input Indicators of the British Columbia High Technology Sector*. The *Indicators* report provides measures of the inputs to the high technology sector and the overall climate of innovation in British Columbia. It covers a variety of activities with respect to high technology in the educational, business, government, external and labour sectors. Whenever possible, the indicators are presented in comparison to other provinces, which serve as benchmarks for the situation in British Columbia.

3. Profile and Trends

3.1. Gross Domestic Product

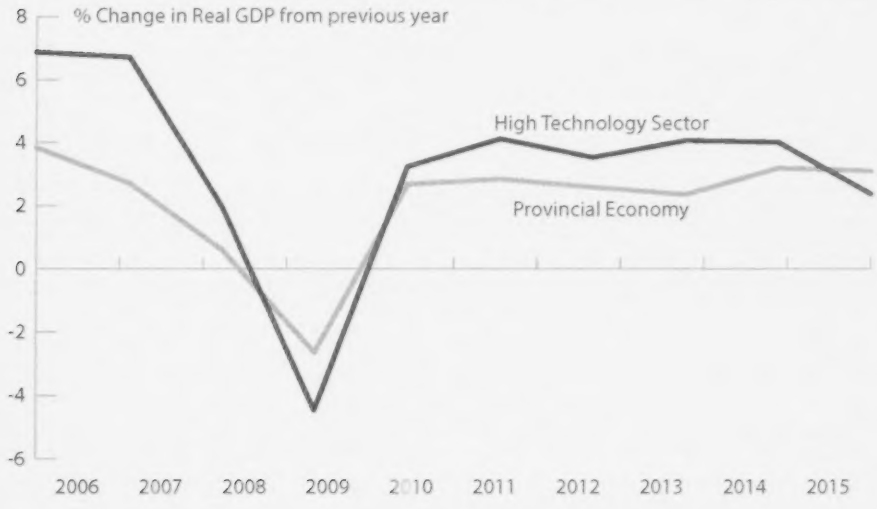
High tech sector GDP continues to grow

In 2015, there was a 2.4% increase in British Columbia's high technology sector GDP.[4] The high tech manufacturing sector exhibited stronger growth, with GDP rising 3.4%, compared to 2.2% for GDP in the tech service sector. The computer and related services industry posted the largest increase with high tech GDP climbing 5.4%. Engineering services was the only tech industry group to record a reduction, with GDP falling 2.2%, the second consecutive year of decline for that industry. The film sector posted a healthy 4.0% increase in GDP, while output in the telecommunications industry edged up 0.4% and GDP of other tech services rose 4.7%.

B.C.'s high technology sector generally tends to outperform the overall economy; however, this was not the case in 2015. The high tech sector's 2.4% increase lagged behind the 3.1% rise for the economy as a whole. Nevertheless, over the last decade tech sector GDP has outpaced the aggregate economy in all but two years (2009 and 2015). In 2009, the tech sector was impacted more severely by the global economic downturn than the rest of the economy as high tech GDP fell 4.5%, compared to only a 2.6% decline for the overall B.C. economy. In 2015, it appears that some of the larger service sector industries had a bigger than average impact on overall GDP growth. This was particularly true of the real estate and rental and leasing industry, which has by far the greatest output of any industry—more than twice that of construction—and which saw GDP grow by 5.4%. The housing sector has benefitted from a prolonged period of low interest rates.

[4] All GDP figures quoted in this paper are in chained 2007 constant dollars unless otherwise stated.

FIGURE 1: REAL GDP GROWTH FOR HIGH TECHNOLOGY AND OVERALL ECONOMY, BRITISH COLUMBIA



In most years, B.C.'s high tech sector GDP has grown faster than the overall economy

B.C.'s high technology sector generated approximately 7% of the province's GDP in 2015, placing it in the same realm as industries such as manufacturing and health care.[5] By comparison, B.C.'s forest sector (wood, pulp and paper production, logging and silviculture) produced just over 3% of total GDP. The real estate and rental and leasing sector (including owner-occupied dwellings) generates the greatest contribution, at around 18% of GDP..

Services constitute the bulk of high tech GDP in B.C.

Services are responsible for the lion's share of high tech output in British Columbia. In 2015, the service sector produced slightly less than $12.6 billion in output, or 89% of B.C.'s total high tech GDP. By comparison, manufacturing industries in the tech sector generated just over $1.5 billion in GDP.

TABLE A1: B.C. GDP, 2015 (CHAINED 2007 DOLLARS)

	$ million	% change 2014/2015
Manufacturing	1,548	3.4
Services	12,582	2.2
High Tech Total	**14,130**	**2.4**
B.C. Total	**210,910**	**3.1**

In 2015, growth in B.C.'s tech sector was slower than that of the overall economy, but still fairly strong

[5] This percentage is calculated using current dollar GDP estimates, since the constant dollar value of the B.C. industrial aggregate is chained and chained data are not additive; therefore, the percentage cannot be properly calculated.

While it is useful to examine the high technology industry's performance relative to other industries in British Columbia and to look at trends comparing the industry's performance today to what it was a year ago or a decade earlier, one cannot really judge the size and scope of B.C.'s high tech sector without comparing it to high tech sectors in other jurisdictions.

Among Canadian provinces, British Columbia's tech sector ranks fourth in GDP, revenue and count of businesses, third in employment and value of commodity exports, and second in average weekly earnings.

B.C. ranks fourth in the country in high technology GDP

Within Canada, the bulk of the nation's high technology sector is located in central Canada, with Ontario and Quebec accounting for approximately two-thirds of Canada's high technology GDP. Ontario's tech sector generated $46.4 billion in GDP in 2015, or around 41% of the Canadian total, while Quebec produced $27.3 billion in high tech GDP. Alberta ranked third in the country with $15.7 billion, followed by B.C. with $14.1 billion. In 2015, the output from B.C.'s high tech sector comprised just over 11% of total Canadian high tech GDP.

As is the case in B.C., services make up the large majority of the Canadian high tech sector. Around 79% of Canada's high tech GDP was produced by the service sector in 2015. Services were even more critical to the tech sector in Alberta, where 95% of high tech GDP was generated by service industries. In Saskatchewan, 92% of high tech GDP was produced by the service sector, while the figure for Ontario was just below the Canadian average, at 78%. Manitoba and Quebec had the lowest shares of high tech GDP generated by the service sector, at 66% and 67% respectively. For Quebec, manufacturing makes up a relatively larger portion of the tech sector due to the presence of a large aerospace industry and significant production of pharmaceuticals, while the aerospace industry has a substantial presence in Manitoba as well.

Across Canada, there was quite a variation in growth in tech GDP in 2015. Manitoba led the country with a robust 4.3% rise in high tech GDP, followed by Ontario, where the tech sector increased its output by 3.1%. At 2.4%, B.C. was the only other province to exceed the national average of 1.0%. Quebec equalled the Canadian average of 1.0% growth, while the tech sector struggled in Alberta (-5.3%) and Saskatchewan (-2.4%).

High technology plays a far bigger role in the United States

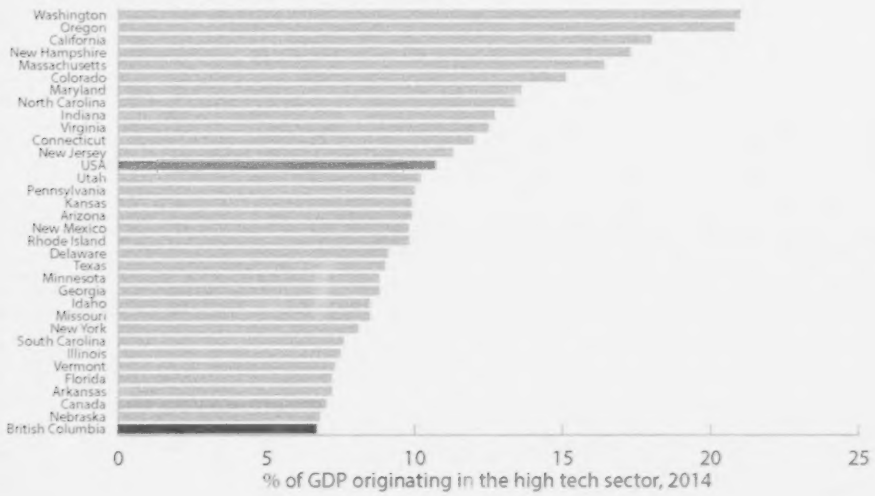
Compared to Canada, the tech sector plays a significantly larger role in the American economy. In 2015, 11% of U.S. GDP was produced by the high tech sector, or just over $2.5 trillion.[6] In comparison, just over 7% of Canada's GDP was generated by the tech sector and Canadian high tech output was less than 6% of the U.S. total.

High technology has varying degrees of significance among the states, but the sector is particularly vital for Washington, Oregon and California. In 2014, 21% of Washington State's GDP was generated by the tech sector.[7] Washington has substantial software and aerospace sectors, led by industry giants Microsoft and Boeing, respectively.

The large high tech hub in Oregon has earned it the nickname "Silicon Forest." Oregon's high tech sector was responsible for just shy of 21% of the state's GDP in 2014. The tech sector in Oregon is predominantly centred on manufacturing of high tech goods and the state is the location of the factories of high tech titans such as Intel and Hewlett-Packard.

Around 18% of California's GDP was derived from high tech industries in 2014. California is home to "Silicon Valley" where many of the world's largest high tech corporations reside and, of course, Hollywood, the centre of the motion picture industry, is also located in the state.

FIGURE 2: HIGH TECHNOLOGY GDP BY STATE, 2014



High technology industries play a significant role in the economies of many U.S. states

[6] All dollar figures for the United States have been restated in Canadian currency to allow direct comparison with Canadian figures. An annual average of the Canada/U.S. exchange rate was used to perform this conversion. All GDP figures for the U.S. are in current dollars and comparisons with Canada and the provinces are made using current dollar figures.

[7] 2014 is the latest year for which the necessary data needed to produce GDP and revenue by state are available.

While California may rank third in terms of importance of the tech sector to its economy, it has by far the largest high tech sector in the United States in terms of total value of output. California's tech sector produced $462.8 billion in GDP in 2014, accounting for almost 23% of the nation's total high tech GDP. The value of GDP produced by California's tech sector alone was over three and a half times that of all high tech output in Canada as a whole.

The tech sector plays a larger role in the economies of most American states relative to Canadian provinces. In 2014, there were 31 states where high tech generated a larger proportion of GDP than in British Columbia. Even Quebec, the province with the highest proportion of GDP generated by the high tech sector, at 10%, still ranked below 18 states. In terms of total value of output generated by the sector, almost half the states had larger high tech sectors than British Columbia in 2014.

3.2. Revenue

High technology revenue reached new heights in 2015

Revenue of British Columbia's high tech sector climbed 5.0% in 2015, to $26.3 billion, the highest level ever recorded.[8] Both the manufacturing and service sectors boosted their revenues, with a 3.4% increase for manufacturing and a 5.3% rise for services. However, within the service sector, there was a 3.7% drop in revenues for engineering services. Strong growth in revenue for the other tech services more than offset the decline in engineering. Motion picture production and post-production revenues jumped 21.4% as the industry continued to benefit from a lower-valued Canadian dollar, relative to a few years ago. Software publishers also saw double-digit growth in revenues, at 10.6%.

British Columbia trailed the national average in terms of growth, as high tech revenues climbed 6.2% across Canada. Ontario was the only province to exceed the national average, with a solid 9.8% expansion in revenues. Manitoba had the next highest rate of growth, at 6.0%, followed by Quebec, with a 5.2% boost in revenue. Saskatchewan's 2.0% rate of growth trailed B.C., and Alberta was the only province to see a decline, with high tech revenues falling 2.2%.

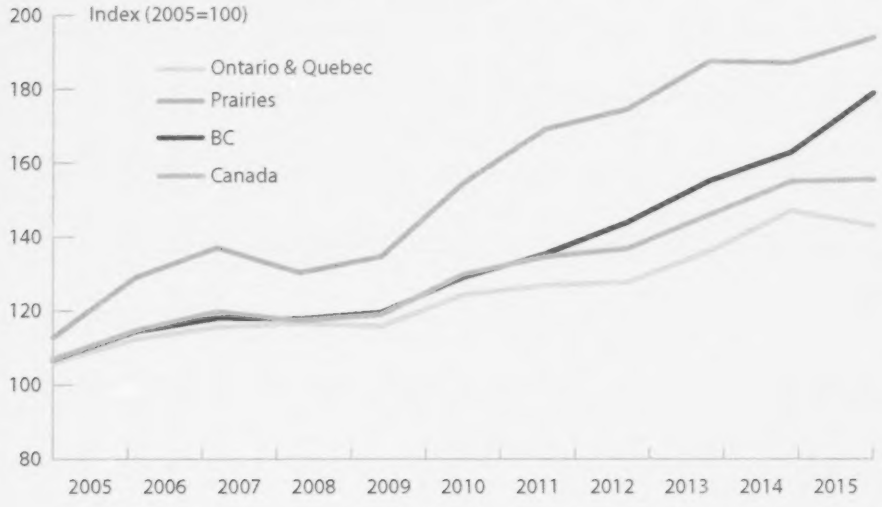
There was far more substantial growth in high tech revenues in the United States compared to Canada, with American tech revenues jumping 21.2% in 2015. However, this was largely due to exchange rate effects, as when valued in U.S. dollars, revenues for the U.S. tech sector increased only 4.7%.

[8] Note that all revenue, wage and trade figures in this report are in current dollars as sufficient information is not available to calculate constant dollar figures. As such, growth rates include the effects of inflation.

Over the last decade, B.C. has outpaced the national average in revenue growth

Over the last ten years, high technology revenues in B.C. have outpaced overall Canadian high tech revenue growth. The Prairie Provinces have experienced the fastest rise in high tech revenue over the last ten years, while the central Canadian provinces of Ontario and Quebec each trailed the national average.

FIGURE 3: INDEX OF HIGH TECH REVENUE GROWTH



Growth in B.C.'s high tech revenues has outpaced the Canadian average over the last decade

3.3. Employment

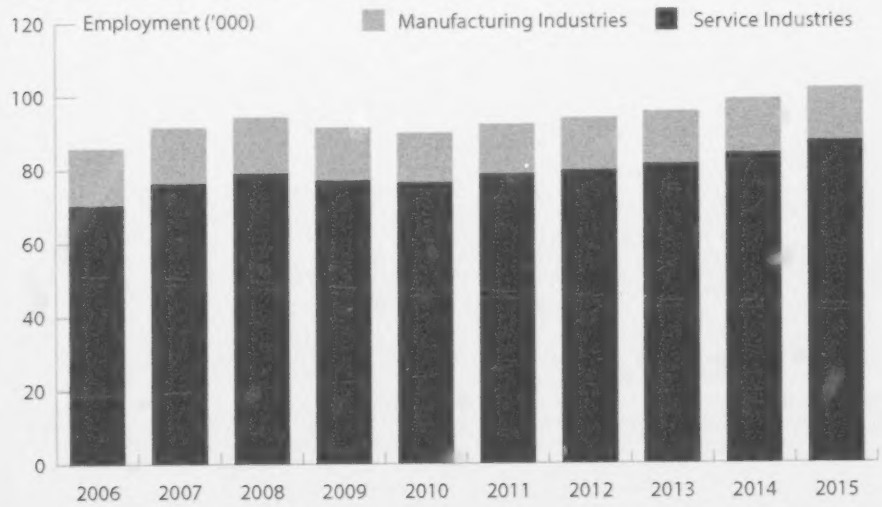
B.C. high tech sector employment continued to expand in 2015

British Columbia's high technology sector employment eclipsed 100,000 for the first time in 2015, rising 2.9% to 101,780.[9] It was the fifth consecutive year of growth in employment for B.C.'s tech sector, following two years of decline in the wake of the global economic downturn that occurred in 2008 and 2009.

[9] The measure of employment used in this report is based mainly on Statistics Canada's Survey of Employment, Payroll and Hours (SEPH). This employer survey provides a wealth of detail about employment, wages and hours in a large number of industries. However, because it is an employer survey, the SEPH data do not include self-employed workers and workers in commercial fishing, agriculture and some services.

The data from SEPH give an average number of workers in an industry through the course of the year. If an industry is highly seasonal, the peak number of workers is offset by those months where there are fewer workers. A full-time worker is accorded equal status with a part-time worker. No attempt is made to measure the number of "person years" or "full-time equivalents."

FIGURE 4: BRITISH COLUMBIA HIGH TECHNOLOGY EMPLOYMENT



High tech employment in British Columbia rose above 100,000 for the first time in 2015

Hollywood North continued to thrive in 2015 as the motion picture production and post-production industry increased employment by 19.2%. There was also robust growth in jobs in software publishing, with an increase of 10.8%, and other computer and related services, where employment rose 6.0%. At the other end of the scale, high tech manufacturers pared down employment by 2.1% and, for the second consecutive year, there was a drop in the number of engineers (-1.1%).

In 2015, employment in the high tech sector grew slightly faster than the all-industry total. B.C.'s total employment climbed 2.5%, compared to the 2.9% growth experienced by the high tech sector.

TABLE A2: B.C. EMPLOYMENT, 2015

	Workers	% change 2014/2015
Manufacturing	14,390	-2.1
Services	87,390	3.8
High Tech Total	**101,780**	**2.9**
B.C. Total	**2,069, 860**	**2.5**

Employment in B.C.'s high tech sector grew faster than the industrial average in 2015

Most of B.C.'s tech workers are employed in the service sector

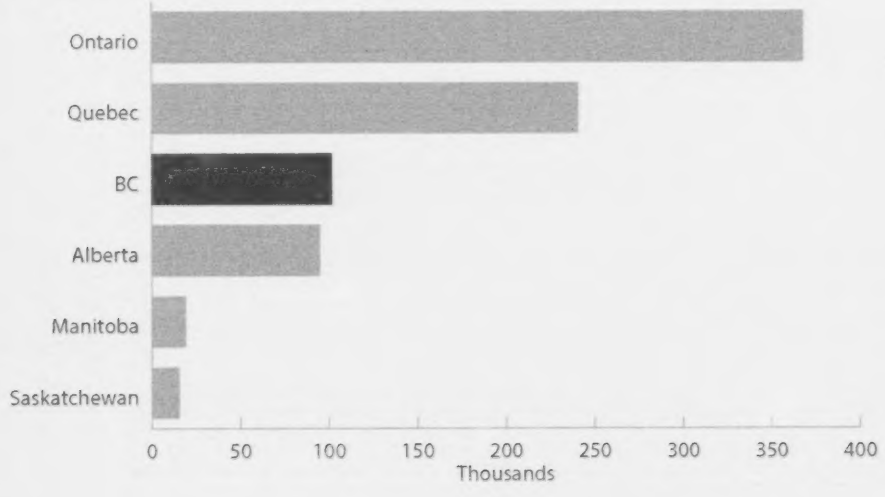
Almost 86% of workers in B.C.'s high technology sector were employed in a service industry in 2015. In fact, there were three industry groups—engineering services, other computer and related services (excluding software publishing), and other services—that employed more people than all high tech manufacturing industries combined. In 2015, there were 14,390 high tech manufacturing employees in B.C., compared to 17,900 people working in engineering services, 25,190 workers in other computer and related services positions and 16,740 jobs in other services.

Underscoring the importance of high tech to the provincial economy, B.C.'s high technology sector employs more people than the mining, oil and gas, and forestry sectors combined. In 2015, there were around 47,200 people working in B.C.'s forest sector (which includes logging, silviculture, and wood and paper manufacturing industries) and 19,700 employed in the mining, oil and gas sector, for a total of 66,900, compared to 101,800 people employed in the high tech sector.

B.C. has the third largest high tech workforce in Canada

Among the provinces, Ontario has by far the most people employed in the high technology sector, with 368,070 tech workers in 2015, or almost 42% of all Canadian high tech employees. Another 27% of Canada's high tech workers reside in Quebec, more than B.C. (11%), Alberta (11%), Manitoba (2%) and Saskatchewan (2%) combined.

FIGURE 5: HIGH TECHNOLOGY EMPLOYMENT BY PROVINCE, 2015



B.C. ranked third in high tech employment in Canada in 2015

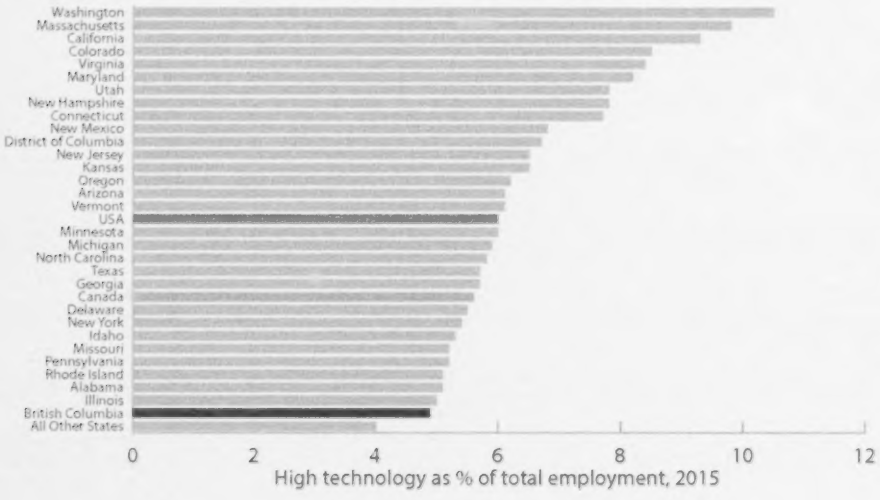
With its 2.9% increase in employment, British Columbia led the country in terms of job growth in the tech sector in 2015. With a rise of 2.5%, Ontario was the only other province to exceed the national average rate of growth of 1.1%. Quebec was the only other province where employment increased, with the number of tech jobs edging up 0.6%. Alberta shed close to 5,000 high tech employees, translating to a 4.9% decline in employment. Manitoba (-2.6%) and Saskatchewan (1.3%) also experienced a contraction in high tech jobs.

The high technology sector employed approximately 4.9% of B.C.'s total workforce in 2015, ranking B.C. third among the provinces, just ahead of Alberta (4.6%). Quebec has the largest share of total employment in the high tech sector, at 6.9%, followed by Ontario (6.1%). Manitoba (3.3%) and Saskatchewan (3.2%) have smaller portions of their workers in high tech jobs. The high tech sector employs approximately 5.6% of all workers in Canada.

The high technology sector is a major employer for some U.S. states

At 6.0% in 2015, the proportion of the American workforce employed by the high technology sector is marginally higher than in Canada.[10] However, for some individual states high tech plays a much more significant role than for others. High technology's share of total employment ranged from a high of 10.5% in Washington State to a low of 2.6% in Wyoming. Other states where the high technology sector is a prominent employer include Massachusetts (9.8%), California (9.3%), Colorado (8.5%), Virginia (8.4%) and Maryland (8.2%).

FIGURE 6: HIGH TECHNOLOGY AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT, 2015



Within the United States, Washington State has the largest share of employment comprised of high technology workers

[10] Similar to the Canadian numbers, the employment data used in this report comes from an employer survey (*Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages*), so self-employed workers are excluded.

In 2015, there were 29 states for which the high tech sector employed a greater portion of the total workforce than British Columbia.[11] Quebec, with Canada's highest rate of employment generated by the high technology sector, ranked slightly behind Connecticut, which placed ninth in the United States.

There were over 8.4 million people working in the high tech sector in the United States in 2015, an increase of 2.4% from a year earlier. Of these, 1.5 million, or almost 18%, worked in California, more than double that of second-ranked Texas, which employed fewer than 0.7 million high tech workers.

More than a third (36%) of high tech workers in California were employed in companies that manufactured computers or provided computer systems design services. Engineering companies, scientific R&D services, and the motion picture industry were also major high tech employers in California. The state was the source of more than half the jobs in the U.S. motion picture industry. By comparison, B.C. is the location of only 10% of Canada's film employment, despite its reputation as "Hollywood North" (Quebec leads the way in Canada, with 43% of Canadian motion picture production and post-production employment, likely due to the presence of the French-language industry in that province).

Compared to Canada, manufacturing is a larger component of the high tech sector in the United States. In 2015, roughly 28% of all high tech jobs in the U.S. were in manufacturing industries, compared to 14% in British Columbia and just fewer than 21% in Canada. There were nine states where manufacturing industries comprised 40% or more of total high tech employment in 2015, with Indiana leading the way, at 49%. At the other end of the scale, almost all the high tech workers in the District of Columbia worked in the service sector and Alaska and Hawaii were not far behind with only 2% of high tech employment in manufacturing industries.

[11] For ease of reporting, the District of Columbia is counted as a state.

3.4. Wages and Salaries

High tech wages and salaries continued to grow in 2015

In 2015, wages and salaries paid by British Columbia's high tech sector grew 4.5% to over $8.4 billion, reaching a new peak for the fifth consecutive year.[12] By comparison, wage growth across all industries in the province was 4.1%.

Among the high tech industries, the motion picture production and post-production industry had the strongest growth in wages, at 21.3%, while at the other end of the scale there was a 3.7% drop in wages for engineering services. In both cases, changes in employment were at least partially responsible for the movement of wages and salaries.

Average weekly earnings for B.C.'s high tech workers climbed 1.5% in 2015, but growth was not consistent across the tech industries. Manufacturing industries saw the highest wage inflation, with earnings rising 4.8%. Pay in the service sector edged up only 0.9%, as a 2.6% drop in earnings for engineers and a 0.2% dip in pay of software publishers tempered overall growth.

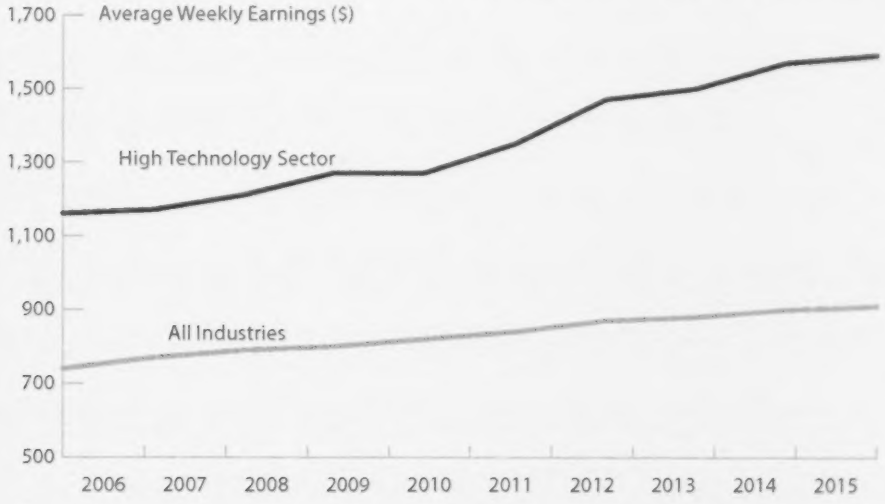
Workers in B.C.'s high tech sector earn significantly more than the provincial average

On average, the high technology sector in B.C. pays far better than what a typical worker in the province can expect to receive. In 2015, average weekly earnings of high tech employees were $1,590 per week, compared to just $910 for the average B.C. worker. High tech workers in both the manufacturing and service sectors earned higher wages relative to employees in the manufacturing and service sectors as a whole. In the manufacturing sector, tech workers earned $1,420 per week, on average, compared to $1,150 for the goods-producing sector as a whole. The discrepancy was even greater in the service sector, where high tech workers received an average of $1,620 per week, compared to only $860 for the average service sector worker.

[12] Wages and salaries are based on the earnings of all workers in an industry who are on the payroll, from working owners and senior executives to junior support staff. While overtime and bonus pay are included, other benefits such as medical plans, stock options and time off in lieu of overtime are not. Like the employment values described earlier in this report, the wages and salaries data are mainly calculated using source data from Statistics Canada's Survey of Employment, Payroll and Hours.

The disparity in wages for high tech workers and those in other industries is likely due to a combination of greater skill requirements relative to many jobs, as well as a strong demand for skilled high technology workers, therefore requiring greater pay to both attract and retain them.

FIGURE 7: AVERAGE EARNINGS IN THE HIGH TECHNOLOGY SECTOR COMPARED WITH ALL INDUSTRIES, BRITISH COLUMBIA



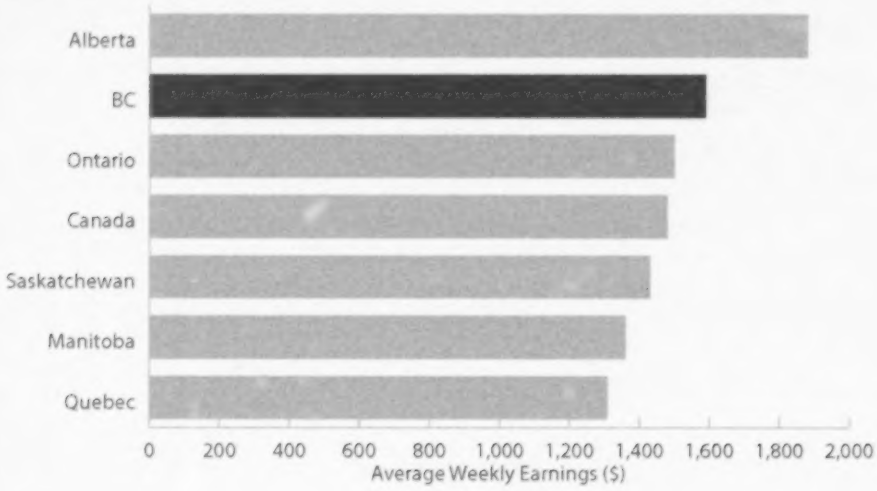
Wages in high technology industries are far higher than the average for all industries in the province

Even with the pay drop in 2015, the highest paid workers in B.C.'s tech sector are engineers, with average weekly earnings of $1,870, well in excess of the $1,590 average weekly pay for the sector as a whole. Employees working in the telecommunications sector earn the least within the tech sector, taking in $1,220 per week, on average. In the last few years, those working in B.C.'s film industry have seen their wages rise substantially. In 2011, workers in the motion picture and post-production industry earned only $500 per week, on average, but by 2015, earnings had almost tripled, to $1,480 per week. This is likely due to the increase in large American features filmed within the province and the correspondingly larger budgets for those productions.

Earnings of tech workers in B.C. are higher than the national average

In 2015, the average Canadian high tech worker earned $1,480 per week. B.C.'s average weekly earnings of $1,590 were well in excess of that figure, but were still dwarfed by earnings of tech workers in Alberta. The average earnings of a high tech worker in that province were $1,880 per week. The pay was particularly lucrative for Alberta's engineers and for employees of the computer systems design and related services industries.

FIGURE 8: AVERAGE EARNINGS IN THE HIGH TECH SECTOR BY PROVINCE, 2015



Employees of B.C.'s high technology sector earned more, on average, than tech workers in all other provinces except Alberta

All provinces experienced wage inflation in the high technology sector in 2015, with Ontario leading the way with a 4.3% jump in earnings. Manitoba had the next highest rate of wage inflation, at 3.4%, and was the only other province to exceed the national average of 2.1% growth in earnings. Tech workers in Saskatchewan also received a slightly larger raise than those in B.C., with a 1.6% rise in earnings. High tech earnings in B.C. climbed 1.5%, while pay hikes for tech employees in Alberta (+1.2%) and Quebec (+1.1%) were slightly more modest.

Wages in Canada are relatively low compared to pay in the high tech sector in the United States. In 2015, the average weekly wage rate for high tech workers in the United States was $2,536, ranging from $1,450 in Mississippi to $3,439 in California. All but three states paid their high tech workers more, on average, than British Columbia's high tech workers received. The depreciation of the Canadian dollar is responsible for some of this discrepancy as wage increases in Canada have not kept up with the decline in the value of the Canadian dollar relative to its American counterpart. The exchange rate is not necessarily reflective of relative purchasing power, so a better form of comparison would be to use a purchasing power parity (PPP) measure. However, while PPP figures indicate that, in 2015, the Canadian dollar was likely undervalued relative to the U.S. buck, high tech wages in B.C. and the rest of Canada (with the possible exception of Alberta) would still be lower than those in a plurality of American states, even after being adjusted for PPP.

Given this disparity, one can see why high tech companies in British Columbia may have trouble recruiting skilled employees during periods when the labour market is tight. A large part of the problem is that most of the high tech companies in B.C. are small and likely cannot afford to pay as much as larger businesses in the United States.

3.5. Business Counts

The number of high tech businesses in B.C. continues to grow

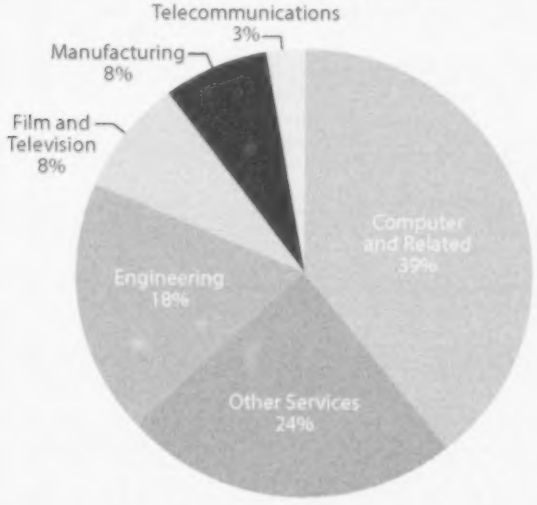
British Columbia's high technology sector added a total of 185 businesses in 2015, a growth rate of 1.9%.[13] There were 9,905 businesses with employees in the tech sector in B.C. in 2015.

The number of high tech manufacturing businesses climbed 2.2%, while firms providing high tech services expanded 1.9%. The largest growth in the number of businesses was in computer and related services, which added 183 net new companies, a growth rate of 4.9%. While most industries added to their business count, there were fewer telecommunication firms (-10.3%), computer and electronic product manufacturers (-2.8%) and engineering services businesses (-0.5%).

Most of B.C.'s high tech businesses are in the service sector

Almost 93% of B.C.'s high tech businesses were in the service sector in 2015. Of high technology businesses with employees, 9,175 were in service industries and only 730 were manufacturers.

FIGURE 9: DISTRIBUTION OF B.C.'S HIGH TECH BUSINESSES, 2015



Service sector businesses dominate B.C.'s high tech sector

[13] Owner-operated firms with no paid employees are not included in the tabulation of business counts.

Computer and related services comprise the largest industry group within B.C.'s high technology sector, with 39% of the province's high tech businesses. "Other services" (24%) and engineering (18%) are the next two largest high tech industry groups. Environmental, scientific and technical consulting industries are the largest component of the "other services" industry group, accounting for more than half of the businesses in that category.

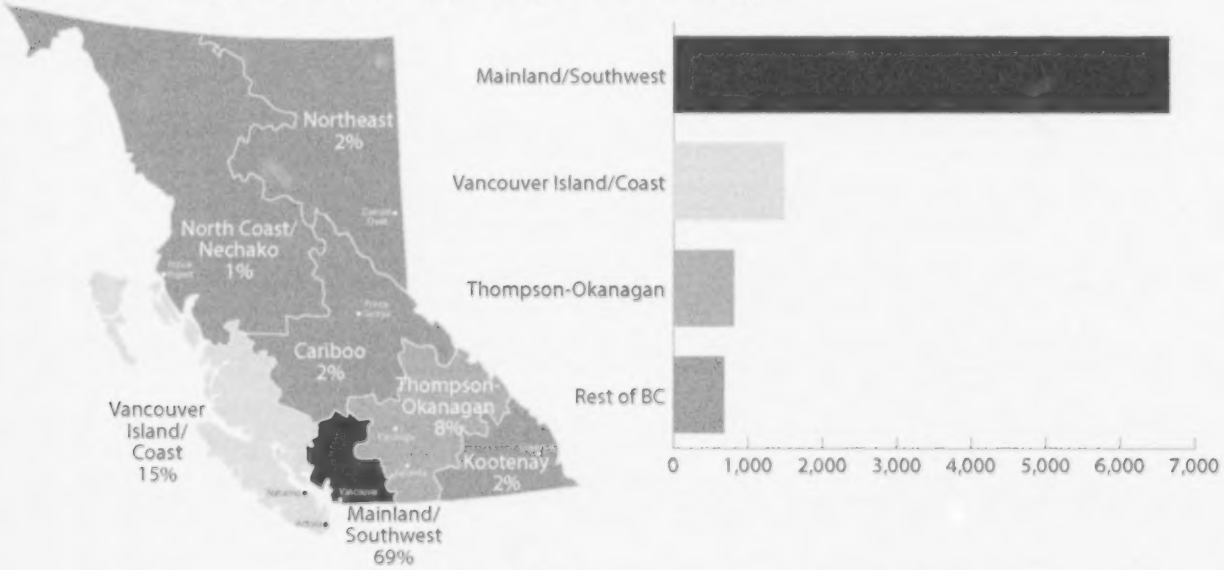
High tech manufacturing firms employ more people

Among those businesses in British Columbia's high tech sector, those in the manufacturing sector tend to employ more people, on average, compared to those in the service sector. Of businesses with employees, 9% of high tech manufacturers employed more than 50 workers, compared to just 4% of high tech service businesses. At the other end of the spectrum, fewer than half (45%) of high tech manufacturers have between one and four employees, while 69% of the businesses in the service sector fit this description.

High tech businesses are located where the people are

As one might expect, high technology businesses are most often located in the areas of the province that are most densely populated. In 2015, more than two-thirds (69%) of British Columbia's high technology businesses were located in the Mainland/Southwest Development Region, with the bulk of those situated in Greater Vancouver. The Vancouver Island/Coast region was home to approximately 15% of the province's high tech businesses, with the majority located in the Capital region, and another 8% of BC's tech businesses resided in the Thompson-Okanagan region.

FIGURE 10: DISTRIBUTION OF HIGH TECHNOLOGY BUSINESSES BY REGION, 2015



In 2015, Mainland/Southwest had 6,655 high technology businesses located within its borders. The region is home to the head offices of the largest tech companies in the province, including Telus; MacDonald, Dettwiler and Associates; and Sierra Wireless, just to name a few. The Greater Vancouver region is the location of a number of high tech clusters including alternative energy companies, digital media and gaming developers, biotechnology firms and a burgeoning wireless sector. There are a number of fast-growing high tech companies that are poised to become global leaders also located in the region, such as D-Wave Systems, Avigilon and Global Relay. As well, major international companies such as Microsoft, Sony and Amazon have opened offices in Vancouver.

There were 1,481 high tech businesses located within Vancouver Island/Coast in 2015. The region has a strong information technology sector that provides software and web development, plus it has a significant presence in engineering and in environmental technology. The majority of the region's high tech companies are situated in Greater Victoria, which is the head office location of some of the province's larger high technology companies, including broadband hardware manufacturer Vecima Networks Incorporated and Carmanah Technologies Corporation, a manufacturer of solar powered systems and equipment. High tech businesses are also prevalent in areas outside the Capital region, particularly in Nanaimo.

In 2015, Thompson-Okanagan was home to 811 high tech companies. The region has significant concentrations of businesses in engineering and software development. Within the region, Kelowna has developed into a high tech hub, such that it is being called the "Silicon Vineyard." Kelowna is home to the expansive RackForce Networks data centre and the recently completed Okanagan Centre for Innovation.

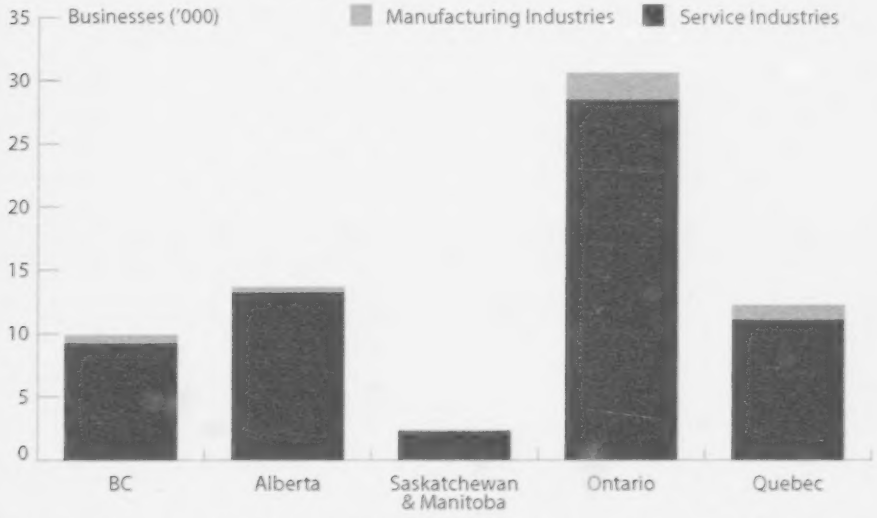
There were an additional 681 high tech businesses spread throughout the remainder of the province in 2015. The other regions of the province host a variety of high technology businesses, ranging from telecommunications to environmental technologies, but engineering, software, digital media, and web design and hosting are the most common.

Provincial variance in business counts

British Columbia houses 14% of Canada's high tech businesses, which ranks it fourth in the country. Ontario is home to the largest number of tech businesses, with 30,601 high technology businesses located in the province, or 43% of the Canadian total. Alberta ranks second with more high tech firms than Quebec, despite the fact that Quebec has two and a half times the number of high tech workers than Alberta. Similarly, Manitoba has fewer high tech businesses than the other provinces, even after employment differences are taken into account. Manitoba trails Saskatchewan to rank last in counts of high tech businesses among the provinces for which data are compiled. The explanation for these seemingly contradictory numbers is that both Quebec and Manitoba have a larger manufacturing

presence in their high tech sectors and manufacturing firms tend to employ more workers compared to service sector businesses. As a result, there are proportionately fewer small firms and more very large companies in Quebec and Manitoba compared to the other provinces.

FIGURE 11: COUNTS OF HIGH TECHNOLOGY BUSINESSES BY PROVINCE, 2015



In each province, the high tech sector is dominated by service industries

For Canada as a whole, 7% of high tech firms are in the manufacturing sector, but 11% of Manitoba's tech firms and 10% of those in Quebec are manufacturers. Alberta has proportionately fewer manufacturers in its high tech sector, with 96% of high tech firms in that province in service sector industries.

There are other regional differences in industry distribution in the high tech sector as well. For example, in Ontario, well over half of all high tech firms (60%) are in the computer and related services sector, compared to just one quarter of high tech businesses in Saskatchewan. In British Columbia, the film industry comprises over 8% of high tech businesses, but in Alberta, just 1% of high tech firms are in the motion picture industry.

High tech businesses with no employees

Some high technology industries are ideally suited to self-employment, where the skills, knowledge and energy of the individual are more important than large capital investment. There is currently no perfect measure available of self-employment in the high tech sector as data by industry from Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey are not detailed enough to derive a high tech aggregate. However, counts of businesses with no employees can be used to approximate the number of self-employed with no employees (those with employees are counted in the number of businesses

discussed earlier).[14] This is only an approximation because the figure may also include companies that hire only contractors, or companies with unpaid family workers.

TABLE A3: BUSINESS COUNTS, 2015

	Without Employees	With Employees
Manufacturing	829	730
Services	31,765	9,175
High Tech Total	**32,594**	**9,905**
B.C. Total	**870,001**	**192,260**

There are a large number of self-employed individuals working in B.C.'s high tech sector

In 2015, there were 32,594 high tech businesses with no employees in British Columbia. This was more than three times the amount of high tech firms with employees. As one would expect, it is far less likely to have sole proprietorship businesses in manufacturing industries. Just over half (53%) of high tech manufacturers had no employees, compared to 78% of high tech service businesses.

3.6. Service Exports

Exports of high tech services increased in 2015

Exports of services are defined as all services provided by B.C. residents to non-residents. For example, service exports take place when B.C.-based professionals, such as engineers or software programmers, work for a period of time outside the province. Service exports also occur when, for example, an engineering firm produces a study in its B.C. office for an overseas client or when a software developer creates a new program that is delivered on-line to a client in another country.

It is generally more difficult to measure service exports, compared to exports of goods. Whereas goods exports are tracked through customs documents, providing an administrative record that can be used for statistical purposes, this is not usually the case with regard to service exports. Rather, service exports have to be estimated using surveys and other available information.

[14] Note that it would be erroneous to add these counts of self-employed to the total number of high technology workers reported elsewhere in this report due to the differences in what is being measured.

B.C.'s exports of high tech services rose 6.7% in 2015, with all categories experiencing growth. Exports of professional, scientific and technical services increased 2.9%, while computer-related service exports climbed 8.8% and other high tech service exports jumped 13.5%. B.C.'s growth compared favourably to Canada as a whole, as exports of high tech services across the nation slumped 11.4%.

TABLE A4: B.C. HIGH TECHNOLOGY SERVICE EXPORTS - 2015

	$ millions	% change 2014/2015
Computer-Related Services	1,457	8.8
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	1,987	2.9
Other Services	762	13.5
Total	**4,207**	**6.7**

B.C.'s exports of high technology services grew 6.7% in 2015

British Columbia's high technology sector exports far more services than goods. In 2015, services comprised just over three-quarters of B.C.'s total high technology exports (i.e., goods plus services).

3.7. Commodity Exports and Imports

International trade in high tech goods

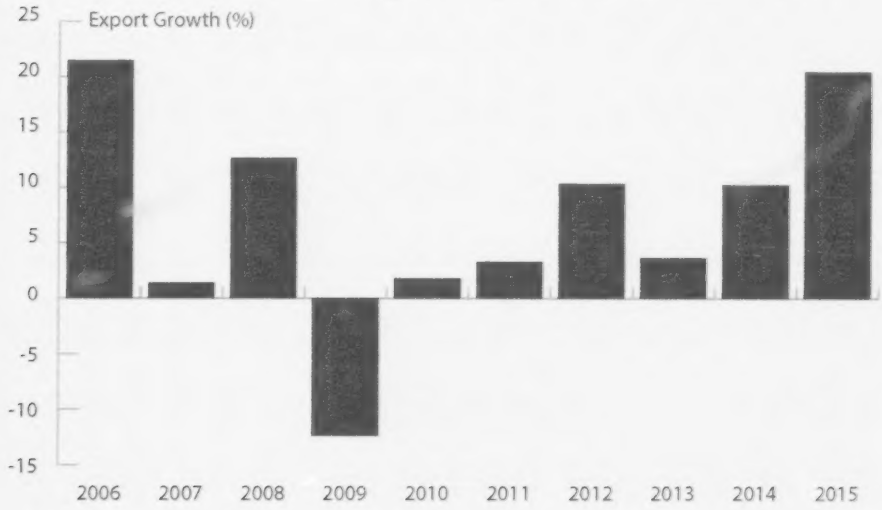
International trade is an important aspect of the high technology sector, as reflected in the high volume of two-way trade. The domestic market for high technology goods[15] generally does not have sufficient volume to achieve the economies of scale needed to remain competitive; therefore, access to international markets is extremely important as it allows B.C. producers of high tech goods to focus on market niches. At the same time, B.C. manufacturers do not produce enough of some types of high technology equipment to satisfy the domestic demand from either consumers or the high tech industry itself, and as a result, large volumes of goods are imported into the province.

[15] High technology goods referred to in this document are based on a list developed by the U.S. Bureau of the Census and modified to fit Canadian conditions. See Appendix B, "Defining High Technology Commodities" for more information.

High tech goods exports recorded strong growth in 2015

There was a 20.4% jump in the value of B.C.'s high technology commodity exports in 2015, to almost $1.4 billion. In contrast, the value of all goods exported from the province hardly grew at all, inching up just 0.3%. As a result of the difference in growth, the proportion of B.C.'s overall exports comprised of high technology goods climbed to 3.8%.

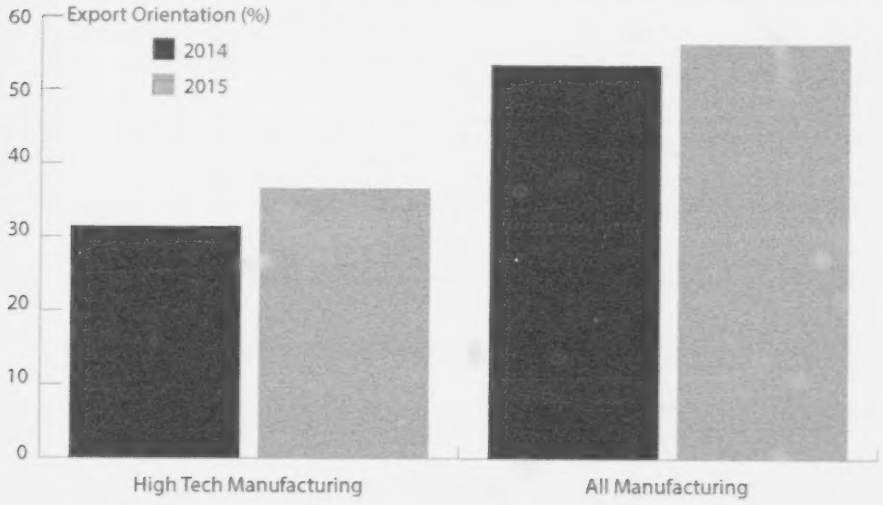
FIGURE 12: GROWTH IN BRITISH COLUMBIA HIGH TECHNOLOGY GOODS EXPORTS



B.C.'s high tech exports jumped 20.4% in 2015 to almost $1.4 billion

While exports are an important source of revenue for B.C.'s high tech sector, the province's high technology manufacturing industries tend to be geared more toward the Canadian market, particularly compared to manufacturing in the province in general. In 2015, approximately 56% of all goods manufactured in the province were exported to international destinations, but for high tech goods manufactured in B.C., the corresponding ratio was just 37%.

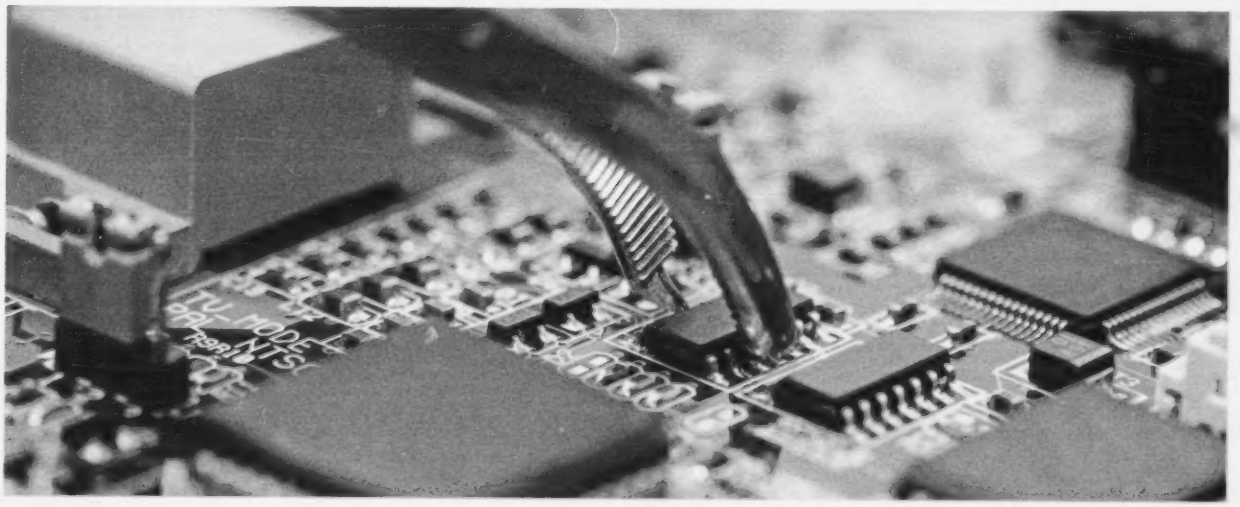
FIGURE 13: SHARE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA PRODUCTION EXPORTED INTERNATIONALLY



A smaller portion of high technology products are exported abroad compared to total manufacturing

Exports of high tech goods are concentrated in selected commodity groups

Over two-thirds of B.C.'s high tech exports are concentrated in two commodity groups: computers and telecommunications equipment and aerospace products.[16] Computers and telecommunications equipment are the largest group of tech exports, accounting for 37% of the total. B.C. exported $506.6 million worth of these goods in 2015, a 15.8% increase from the previous year.



[16] For information on high technology commodity groups, see Appendix B.

TABLE A5: B.C. HIGH TECHNOLOGY EXPORTS BY COMMODITY GROUP – 2015

	$ millions	% change 2014/2015
Computers and Telecommunications	506.6	15.8
Aerospace	435.6	29.9
Life Sciences	228.4	18.4
Computer Integrated Manufacturing	115.9	26.7
Opto-Electronics	47.1	2.2
Electronics	23.0	-3.6
Weapons and Nuclear	7.1	53.7
Biotechnology	3.7	20.7
Material Design	2.2	-16.4
Total	**1,369.6**	**20.4**

Computers and telecommunications goods are the largest high technology commodity group export from B.C.

Aerospace products represented another 32% of B.C.'s high technology commodity exports. A total of $435.6 million worth of aerospace goods were exported from B.C. in 2015, which represents a 29.9% jump from 2014.

Other significant tech exports from the province were life sciences products (17%) and computer integrated manufacturing (8%). The remaining commodity groups accounted for just 6% of B.C.'s tech exports.

The U.S. is the primary destination for B.C. high tech exports

The United States is by far the most significant destination for British Columbia's high technology commodity exports with around 60% of the province's tech exports shipped to the U.S. in 2015. While this is well down from the peak of 84% recorded in 2000, B.C.'s high tech sector is still proportionately more dependent on the U.S. market for export sales than are the province's exports overall. Only 52% of B.C.'s exported goods were sent to the United States in 2015.

TABLE A6: B.C. HIGH TECHNOLOGY EXPORTS BY DESTINATION – 2015

	$ millions	% change 2014/2015
United States	821.3	18.4
European Union	185.0	21.5
United Kingdom	46.5	154.5
Netherlands	33.0	-3.9
Germany	32.2	6.9
Pacific Rim	172.3	12.3
Mainland China	33.4	9.3
Japan	25.7	3.4
Australia	22.8	4.0
Rest of the world	150.2	11.2
Total	**1,369.6**	**20.4**

The United States is by far the most significant destination for B.C. high technology product exports

B.C.'s shipments of high tech goods to the U.S. jumped 18.4% in 2015, to $821 million, which was the highest value ever recorded. The previous peak was $773 million in 2000. With the bursting of the high tech bubble in 2001, exports of high tech goods to the U.S. plummeted and it has taken almost 15 years to recover the ground lost.

While the dot-com crash of 2001 is one reason for the drop in the proportion of high tech goods exports destined for the United States, diversification of the market accounts for most of the change. The share of high tech goods shipped to the Pacific Rim and the European Union has virtually doubled from where it was at the turn of the century. However, the largest gains have been in shipments to the rest of the world, which from 2000 to 2015 increased its share of B.C.'s high tech exports from 2% to 11%.

There was particularly strong growth in shipments of high tech goods to the European Union in 2015, with exports rising 21.5%; however, shipments to the Pacific Rim (+12.3%) and the rest of the world (+11.2%) also experienced significant increases.

Mode of transport of high tech goods depends on destination

The mode of transport of high technology goods exported from the province depends largely on the destination of those goods and, to a lesser extent, on the types of goods being shipped. For instance, roughly 63% of high tech goods exported to the United States are transported over land by truck or rail, with the remainder shipped by airfreight. For the rest of the world, the bulk of goods are transported by airfreight (76% in 2015), with the balance split between sea (15%) or land (9%).[17]

TABLE A7: B.C. HIGH TECH EXPORTS BY DESTINATION AND MODE OF TRANSPORT – 2015

	Mode of transport	$ millions	% of region	% of total high tech exports
United States	Land	517.9	63.1	37.8
	Sea	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Air	303.4	39.6	24.1
	Total	**821.3**	**100.0**	**61.0**
All Other Countries	Land	51.7	9.4	3.8
	Sea	81.1	14.8	5.9
	Air	415.5	75.8	30.3
	Total	**548.3**	**100.0**	**39.0**
Total	Land	569.5	41.6	41.6
	Sea	81.1	5.9	5.9
	Air	718.9	52.5	52.5
	Total	**1,369.6**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Airfreight was the most popular mode of transport for high tech goods exported from B.C. in 2015

While there is some year-to-year variation in the mode of transport of B.C.'s high tech goods as a result of changes in both the types of goods shipped and the intended destination of those goods, the mode used is generally split between shipping over land or by air. However, the proportion of goods shipped by sea has been climbing in recent years, which could be related to the rise in shipments to destinations outside the United States, European Union and Pacific Rim. With the

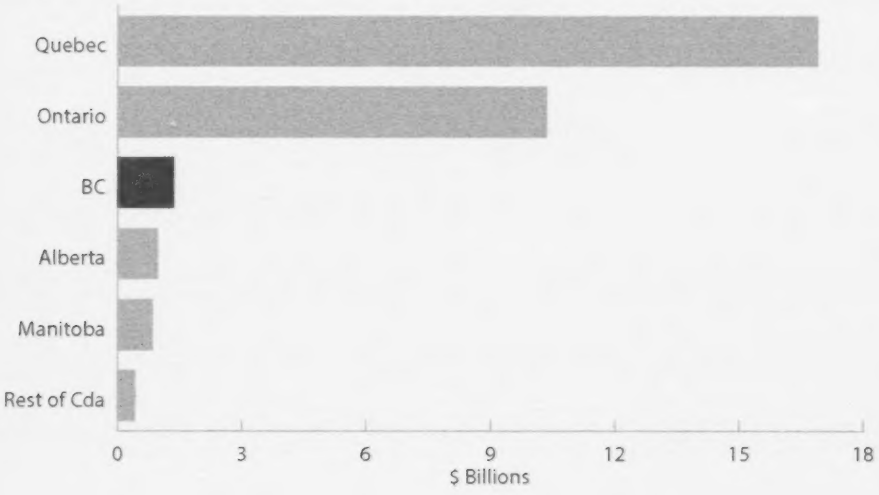
[17] Note that the shipments by land to destinations other than the United States are not all destined for Mexico. Goods destined for overseas destinations may leave B.C. by truck or rail to points of departure in the United States where they are loaded onto ships or planes for the remainder of their journey.

destination of B.C.'s high technology exports becoming more diversified and shifting away from the United States, the main mode of transport has moved from road and rail to airfreight. In 2015, just over 52% of B.C.'s high tech exports were transported by air, with 42% moved over land by road or rail and 6% transported by sea.

B.C. ranks third in the country in terms of high tech exports

The value of B.C.'s exports of high technology goods is relatively small compared to the amount shipped from Quebec and Ontario. While it is to be expected that B.C. would lag behind these provinces given the relative size of their economies, even with that taken into account, the almost $1.4 billion in exports of high tech goods from B.C. in 2015 was still comparatively modest. Nevertheless, it was enough to rank B.C. third in the country.

FIGURE 14: EXPORTS OF HIGH TECHNOLOGY GOODS BY PROVINCE, 2015



B.C.'s exports of high tech goods are relatively small

Quebec led all provinces in 2015, with $16.9 billion in exports of high tech goods to international destinations. More than four-fifths of these exports were derived from the province's world-class aerospace industry. Relative to other provinces, a far greater share of Quebec's overall commodity exports consists of high tech products, at 21% in 2015, compared to the national average of just over 6%. British Columbia's high tech shipments accounted for just under 4% of the province's total exports.

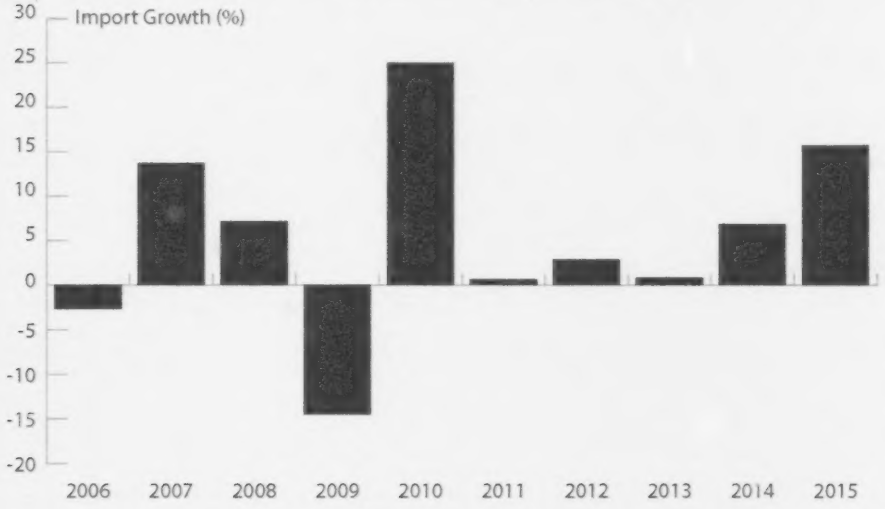
Ontario exported just over $10.3 billion worth of high tech products in 2015. Together, Ontario and Quebec accounted for 88% of Canada's high technology commodity exports. Alberta ranked fourth behind B.C., with $974 million in tech exports, followed by Manitoba, with $856 million worth of high tech products shipped out of the country. Saskatchewan exports very few high tech goods, with only $52 million worth of high tech commodities exported from that province in 2015.

However, Saskatchewan did record the highest rate of growth in high tech exports in 2015, at 24.7%. British Columbia's 20.4% growth was the next highest, followed by Ontario (+16.6%) and Manitoba (+13.8%). For Canada as a whole, exports of tech products climbed 13.0%. While both Quebec (+10.5%) and Alberta (+9.9%) posted rates below the national average, they both still experienced healthy growth in shipments of tech products to international destinations.

Imports of high technology goods continued to grow in 2015

There was a 15.7% spike in imports of high technology goods into British Columbia in 2015, rising to an all-time high of $6.8 billion. Growth in imports was strong from most areas of the globe, including a 19.6% jump in shipments from the United States, a 23.6% increase in exports from the European Union and a 14.7% rise in shipments from Pacific Rim countries.

FIGURE 15: GROWTH IN B.C. IMPORTS OF HIGH TECHNOLOGY GOODS



Imports of high technology products into B.C. continued to expand in 2015, setting a new all-time high

The U.S. is the top source for imports of high tech goods into the province. In 2015, B.C. imported almost $2.5 billion worth of high tech products from the United States. Mainland China was another substantial source for B.C. imports of tech products, with $1.8 billion worth of high tech goods shipped to B.C. from China. Together, Mainland China and the U.S. were responsible for 63% of all the high tech goods imported into the province.

Import growth varied by type of high tech product

As with exports, computer and telecommunications goods are by far the largest category of high technology imports. B.C. imported over $3.2 billion worth of these goods in 2015, representing 47% of total high tech product imports. This was almost double that of second-ranked aerospace products, of which $1.6 billion worth were imported into the province, representing 24% of total high tech imports into British Columbia.

TABLE A8: B.C. HIGH TECHNOLOGY IMPORTS BY COMMODITY GROUP – 2015

	$ millions	% change 2014/2015
Computers and Telecommunications	3,223.2	10.0
Aerospace	1,642.0	47.2
Life Sciences	786.5	8.5
Biotechnology	319.6	14.0
Electronics	302.3	-6.0
Opto-Electronics	266.8	-0.9
Computer Integrated Manufacturing	229.3	12.2
Material Design	61.0	7.0
Weapons and Nuclear	18.6	21.6
Total	**6,849.3**	**15.7**

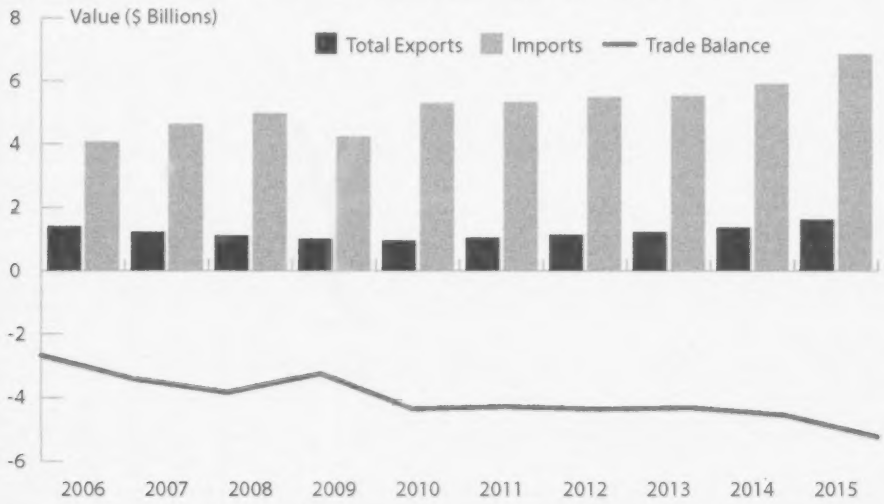
Almost half the value of high tech goods imported into B.C. in 2015 was comprised of computers and telecommunications products

The strongest growth in high tech imports, both in percentage and value terms, was for aerospace products. An additional $526 million worth of these goods entered B.C. in 2015, translating to an increase of 47.2%. The largest decline in value was for imports of electronics, which fell 6.0%.

B.C.'s high tech trade deficit continued to expand in 2015

In 2015, the value of high technology goods imported into British Columbia was five times that of high tech exports from the province. As a result, the province runs a substantial trade deficit in these commodities. Although exports grew at a faster rate than imports in 2015, in absolute terms, the increase in value of imports was larger, such that B.C.'s high tech trade deficit increased to an all-time high of over $5.2 billion. This was almost four times the total value of B.C.'s high tech exports.

FIGURE 16: B.C. HIGH TECHNOLOGY BALANCE OF TRADE IN GOODS



B.C. imports far more high tech goods than it exports

Growth in B.C.'s high tech exports to Mainland China has not kept pace with the phenomenal increase in imports from that country and, as a result, B.C.'s high tech goods trade deficit with China has ballooned to $1.8 billion, making it British Columbia's largest high tech trade deficit. The next largest deficit in trade in high tech goods is with the United States, at almost $1.7 billion, followed by Mexico, at just under $0.5 billion. B.C. exports very few high tech goods to Mexico, but imports a large amount, accounting for the substantial deficit.

TABLE A9: B.C. BALANCE OF TRADE IN HIGH TECH GOODS BY COMMODITY GROUP – 2015

	$ millions
Weapons and Nuclear	-11.4
Material Design	-58.5
Computer Integrated Manufacturing	-109.7
Opto-Electronics	-217.7
Electronics	-271.3
Biotechnology	-315.8
Life Sciences	-552.2
Aerospace	-1,062.0
Computers and Telecommunications	-2,637.2
Total	**-5,235.9**

B.C. imports more goods than it exports for every high tech commodity category

The trade deficit spans across all commodity groups. As one might expect, the largest deficits are for goods with the highest volumes of trade. The trade deficit for computers and telecommunications alone is almost two times the value of all B.C. high tech commodity exports combined.

The United States exports and imports relatively more high technology goods than Canada

Relative to Canada, a much larger portion of overall commodity trade in the United States is derived from high tech products. In 2015, the U.S. exported $329.7 billion worth of high tech goods,[18] which represented 20% of total U.S. domestic exports (compared to just over 6% for Canada and slightly less than 4% for British Columbia). Among the provinces, only Quebec, at 21%, has a comparable ratio of high tech to overall goods exports.

High tech products also comprise a substantial portion of total imports into the United States. In 2015, 19% of American commodity imports consisted of high tech goods. Again, this exceeds the comparable figure for Canada as just 12% of Canadian imports were made up of high technology products.

[18] All figures for U.S. trade are denominated in Canadian dollars and growth rates are calculated using these figures.

U.S. domestic exports and imports of high technology goods both climbed 19.3% in 2015 (denominated in Canadian dollars). As recently as 1997, the United States had a surplus in trade of high tech goods exceeding $45 billion, but substantial growth in imports, particularly from Mainland China, coupled with much smaller increases in exports, has put American trade in high technology goods into a growing deficit position over the last decade. The U.S. high technology product trade deficit stood at almost $117 billion in 2015.[19] The U.S. high tech trade deficit with China alone was $154.8 billion. The next largest deficit was with Ireland, at $15.6 billion. At the other end of the scale, the United States' largest surplus in trade of high technology goods was with Canada, at $14.1 billion.

[19] Note that the balance of trade is calculated by taking the difference of total exports (including re-exports) and subtracting imports. The $329.7 billion export figure for 2015 excludes re-exports, which were $109.1 billion.

4. Conclusion

B.C.'s high technology sector is the biggest it has ever been

The high tech sector in British Columbia continues to expand, achieving new highs in GDP, employment, exports and imports, revenue, and wages and salaries in 2015. The tech sector has become integral to the provincial economy as high technology industries in B.C. employ more people than the province's traditional economic powerhouses, the forestry and mining industries, combined.

However, compared to other jurisdictions, B.C.'s high technology sector is still relatively small. The sector continues to face challenges, such as a smaller domestic marketplace and an often tight labour market, which may give B.C. companies a competitive disadvantage, particularly with many of their American counterparts, but also with high tech firms in central Canada. Nevertheless, the province is home to high tech clusters, such as digital media and biotechnology, which are positioned among the best in the world.

5. Detailed Tables

The tables in this section include a notation of "r" to indicate data that have been revised from previous editions and "p" to indicate that the data are preliminary. Most data for 2015 are denoted as preliminary, which should not be construed to mean there are problems with the data, but rather that they are based on information that itself is preliminary and therefore subject to greater revision than data for previous years.

Note that the tables are available in electronic form on the BC Stats website:
http://www.bcstats.gov.bc.ca/StatisticsBySubject/BusinessIndustry/HighTechnology.aspx

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TABLE 1. BRITISH COLUMBIA GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP) (CONSTANT DOLLAR) AT BASIC PRICES, BY INDUSTRY

	Chained 2007 $ million[1]										
INDUSTRY	2005[r]	2006[r]	2007[r]	2008[r]	2009[r]	2010[r]	2011[r]	2012[r]	2013[r]	2014[r]	2015[p]
Manufacturing	**1,247**	**1,314**	**1,307**	**1,289**	**1,153**	**1,364**	**1,360**	**1,408**	**1,382**	**1,497**	**1,548**
Services	**9,074**	**9,714**	**10,460**	**10,708**	**10,302**	**10,477**	**10,961**	**11,347**	**11,887**	**12,305**	**12,582**
Motion picture production & post-production	255	264	275	278	244	222	277	279	325	356	370
Telecommunications	3,781	3,831	4,070	4,096	4,083	4,172	4,085	4,102	3,988	4,003	4,021
Engineering services	1,650	1,833	2,047	2,190	2,118	2,059	2,315	2,522	2,626	2,571	2,515
Computer and related services	2,405	2,596	2,714	2,748	2,568	2,648	2,842	2,960	3,194	3,540	3,731
Other services	984	1,191	1,355	1,401	1,294	1,368	1,422	1,475	1,706	1,742	1,824
High Technology Sector Total	**10,320**	**11,028**	**11,768**	**11,999**	**11,462**	**11,833**	**12,319**	**12,754**	**13,272**	**13,803**	**14,130**
BC Industrial Aggregate	**171,140**	**177,708**	**182,529**	**183,633**	**178,777**	**183,574**	**188,789**	**193,667**	**198,224**	**204,555**	**210,910**

	% change from previous year										
INDUSTRY	2005[r]	2006[r]	2007[r]	2008[r]	2009[r]	2010[r]	2011[r]	2012[r]	2013[r]	2014[r]	2015[p]
Manufacturing	**4.1**	**5.4**	**-0.5**	**-1.4**	**-10.5**	**18.3**	**-0.3**	**3.6**	**-1.9**	**8.3**	**3.4**
Services	**6.9**	**7.1**	**7.7**	**2.4**	**-3.8**	**1.7**	**4.6**	**3.5**	**4.8**	**3.5**	**2.2**
Motion picture production & post-production	21.8	3.4	4.3	1.0	-11.9	-9.0	24.7	0.5	16.6	9.6	4.0
Telecommunications	5.7	1.3	6.2	0.6	-0.3	2.2	-2.1	0.4	-2.8	0.4	0.4
Engineering services	7.5	11.1	11.6	7.0	-3.3	-2.8	12.4	8.9	4.1	-2.1	-2.2
Computer and related services	8.9	7.9	4.5	1.3	-6.5	3.1	7.3	4.2	7.9	10.8	5.4
Other services	2.4	21.0	13.8	3.4	-7.6	5.7	4.0	3.7	15.7	2.1	4.7
High Technology Sector Total	**6.6**	**6.9**	**6.7**	**2.0**	**-4.5**	**3.2**	**4.1**	**3.5**	**4.1**	**4.0**	**2.4**
BC Industrial Aggregate	**4.7**	**3.8**	**2.7**	**0.6**	**-2.6**	**2.7**	**2.8**	**2.6**	**2.4**	**3.2**	**3.1**

1. Note that for chained data, the aggregates are not equal to the sum of their components and, therefore, the sum of the industries will not necessarily equal the "all industries" total.

[r] Revised

[p] Preliminary

Source: BC Stats and Statistics Canada

TABLE 2. BRITISH COLUMBIA GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP) (CURRENT DOLLAR) AT BASIC PRICES, BY INDUSTRY

$ million

INDUSTRY	2005[r]	2006[r]	2007[r]	2008[r]	2009[r]	2010[r]	2011[r]	2012[r]	2013[r]	2014[r]	2015[p]
Manufacturing	**1,094**	**1,228**	**1,307**	**1,194**	**1,133**	**1,224**	**1,295**	**1,415**	**1,412**	**1,596**	**1,673**
Services	**8,587**	**9,133**	**10,460**	**10,774**	**10,596**	**10,810**	**11,584**	**12,175**	**12,562**	**13,471**	**14,155**
Motion picture production & post-production	240	274	275	275	222	255	458	505	511	691	838
Telecommunications	3,520	3,556	4,070	4,219	4,205	4,274	4,170	4,210	4,119	4,254	4,384
Engineering services	1,543	1,736	2,047	2,069	1,884	1,926	2,226	2,462	2,520	2,566	2,472
Computer and related services	2,380	2,441	2,714	2,790	2,975	2,952	3,216	3,412	3,602	4,074	4,467
Other services	905	1,125	1,355	1,422	1,309	1,405	1,514	1,585	1,810	1,886	1,994
High Technology Sector Total	**9,681**	**10,360**	**11,768**	**11,968**	**11,729**	**12,034**	**12,879**	**13,589**	**13,974**	**15,067**	**15,828**
BC Industrial Aggregate	**159,582**	**172,058**	**182,529**	**189,649**	**181,282**	**189,247**	**200,294**	**204,805**	**212,194**	**223,304**	**231,382**
High Technology as a % of Total	**6.1**	**6.0**	**6.4**	**6.3**	**6.5**	**6.4**	**6.4**	**6.6**	**6.6**	**6.7**	**6.8**

% change from previous year

INDUSTRY	2005[r]	2006[r]	2007[r]	2008[r]	2009[r]	2010[r]	2011[r]	2012[r]	2013[r]	2014[r]	2015[p]
Manufacturing	**6.7**	**12.3**	**6.5**	**-8.7**	**-5.1**	**8.0**	**5.8**	**9.3**	**-0.2**	**13.0**	**4.9**
Services	**6.0**	**6.3**	**14.5**	**3.0**	**-1.7**	**2.0**	**7.2**	**5.1**	**3.2**	**7.2**	**5.1**
Motion picture production & post-production	32.9	14.4	0.3	0.0	-19.1	14.6	79.8	10.3	1.1	35.2	21.4
Telecommunications	2.6	1.0	14.4	3.7	-0.3	1.6	-2.4	1.0	-2.2	3.3	3.0
Engineering services	13.3	12.5	17.9	1.1	-8.9	2.2	15.6	10.6	2.4	1.8	-3.7
Computer and related services	3.8	2.6	11.2	2.8	6.6	-0.8	9.0	6.1	5.6	13.1	9.6
Other services	8.7	24.3	20.4	4.9	-7.9	7.3	7.8	4.7	14.2	4.2	5.7
High Technology Sector Total	**6.1**	**7.0**	**13.6**	**1.7**	**-2.0**	**2.6**	**7.0**	**5.5**	**2.8**	**7.8**	**5.1**
BC Industrial Aggregate	**8.0**	**7.8**	**6.1**	**3.9**	**-4.4**	**4.4**	**5.8**	**2.3**	**3.6**	**5.2**	**3.6**

[r] Revised

[p] Preliminary

Source: BC Stats and Statistics Canada

TABLE 3. BRITISH COLUMBIA GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP) AT BASIC PRICES, SELECTED ACTIVITIES

	Chained 2007 $ million[1]										
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Goods-producing industries	**46,657**	**47,836**	**47,772**	**47,244**	**42,791**	**45,276**	**47,274**	**49,193**	**49,355**	**51,706**	**51,745**
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	4,168	4,106	3,965	3,578	3,077	3,434	3,780	3,794	3,983	3,840	4,194
Crop and animal production	1,016	1,026	1,079	1,056	1,129	1,154	1,166	1,172	1,208	1,173	1,285
Forestry and logging	2,198	2,142	2,026	1,787	1,230	1,511	1,788	1,833	1,982	1,764	1,907
Fishing, hunting and trapping	184	207	161	138	144	167	159	138	159	207	211
Support activities for agriculture and forestry	772	742	699	604	609	625	699	683	675	707	801
Mining, oil and gas extraction	10,376	10,386	9,910	10,192	9,127	10,383	11,146	10,813	11,110	11,824	10,359
Utilities	3,457	3,080	3,498	3,489	3,417	3,305	3,614	3,660	3,596	3,479	3,638
Construction	13,030	14,347	14,608	15,375	14,524	14,886	14,978	16,788	16,690	17,938	17,852
Manufacturing	15,377	15,861	15,791	14,527	12,516	13,255	13,710	14,115	14,048	14,774	15,103
Non-durable manufacturing	5,837	5,868	5,865	5,733	5,240	5,443	5,413	5,381	5,175	5,546	5,757
Durable manufacturing	9,544	9,994	9,926	8,788	7,238	7,787	8,298	8,759	8,918	9,267	9,380
Service-producing industries	**124,423**	**129,831**	**134,757**	**136,411**	**135,986**	**138,402**	**141,659**	**144,669**	**148,985**	**153,027**	**159,190**
Wholesale trade	7,169	7,501	8,054	7,872	7,212	7,411	7,685	8,359	8,635	8,978	9,157
Retail trade	9,608	10,381	10,911	11,018	10,757	11,160	11,212	11,200	11,893	12,507	13,222
Transportation and warehousing	9,735	9,928	9,952	9,745	9,744	9,970	10,272	10,496	11,022	11,382	12,030
Information and cultural services	6,616	6,769	6,901	6,945	6,602	6,602	6,646	6,760	6,859	6,909	6,905
Finance and insurance	9,487	10,267	10,660	10,421	10,249	10,715	11,003	10,940	11,340	11,555	12,222
Real estate and rental and leasing	26,703	27,610	28,878	29,507	30,582	31,641	32,607	33,899	35,102	36,519	38,488
Professional, scientific and technical services	8,537	9,339	10,041	10,419	9,795	9,819	10,341	10,815	11,545	12,043	12,459
Management of companies and enterprises	1,220	1,264	1,277	1,360	1,312	1,265	1,299	1,293	1,369	1,440	1,478
Administration and support, waste mgmt.	4,214	4,415	4,656	4,667	4,333	4,273	4,235	4,461	4,429	4,629	4,725
Education	9,156	9,373	9,691	9,995	10,112	10,306	10,491	10,726	10,865	10,499	11,266
Health care and social assistance	11,715	12,085	12,286	12,458	12,692	12,578	12,979	13,147	13,222	13,415	13,633
Arts, entertainment and recreation	1,713	1,811	1,883	1,851	1,881	1,878	1,854	1,792	1,821	1,857	1,951
Accommodation and food services	5,069	5,182	5,299	5,244	5,193	5,249	5,170	5,182	5,311	5,597	5,804
Other services	3,932	4,104	4,190	4,254	4,185	4,086	4,207	4,237	4,351	4,458	4,564
Public administration	9,463	9,754	10,080	10,646	11,266	11,409	11,619	11,370	11,308	11,356	11,486
GDP at basic prices	**171,140**	**177,708**	**182,529**	**183,633**	**178,777**	**183,574**	**188,789**	**193,667**	**198,224**	**204,555**	**210,910**

	% change from previous year										
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Goods-producing industries	**6.0**	**2.5**	**-0.1**	**-1.1**	**-9.4**	**5.8**	**4.4**	**4.1**	**0.3**	**4.8**	**0.1**
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	0.2	-1.5	-3.4	-9.8	-14.0	11.6	10.1	0.4	5.0	-3.6	9.2
Crop and animal production	0.6	0.9	5.2	-2.1	6.9	2.2	1.1	0.5	3.1	-2.9	9.6
Forestry and logging	-0.9	-2.5	-5.4	-11.8	-31.2	22.9	18.3	2.6	8.1	-11.0	8.1
Fishing, hunting and trapping	-2.6	12.3	-22.2	-14.3	4.4	15.9	-5.1	-12.8	15.1	30.4	1.9
Support activities for agriculture and forestry	6.0	-4.0	-5.7	-13.7	0.9	2.7	11.8	-2.3	-1.2	4.7	13.4
Mining, oil and gas extraction	8.6	0.1	-4.6	2.8	-10.5	13.8	7.3	-3.0	2.8	6.4	-12.4
Utilities	14.7	-10.9	13.6	-0.3	-2.1	-3.3	9.3	1.3	-1.7	-3.2	4.6
Construction	5.7	10.1	1.8	5.3	-5.5	2.5	0.6	12.1	-0.6	7.5	-0.5
Manufacturing	4.7	3.1	-0.4	-8.0	-13.8	5.9	3.4	3.0	-0.5	5.2	2.2
Non-durable manufacturing	1.6	0.5	0.0	-2.3	-8.6	3.9	-0.5	-0.6	-3.8	7.2	3.8
Durable manufacturing	6.6	4.7	-0.7	-11.5	-17.6	7.6	6.6	5.5	1.8	3.9	1.2
Service-producing industries	**4.3**	**4.3**	**3.8**	**1.2**	**-0.3**	**1.8**	**2.4**	**2.1**	**3.0**	**2.7**	**4.0**
Wholesale trade	3.7	4.6	7.4	-2.3	-8.4	2.8	3.7	8.8	3.3	4.0	2.0
Retail trade	5.9	8.0	5.1	1.0	-2.4	3.7	0.5	-0.1	6.2	5.2	5.7
Transportation and warehousing	9.0	2.0	0.2	-2.1	0.0	2.3	3.0	2.2	5.0	3.3	5.7
Information and cultural services	6.3	2.3	1.9	0.6	-4.9	0.0	0.7	1.7	1.5	0.7	-0.1
Finance and insurance	3.2	8.2	3.8	-2.2	-1.6	4.6	2.7	-0.6	3.7	1.9	5.8
Real estate and rental and leasing	5.0	3.4	4.6	2.2	3.6	3.5	3.1	4.0	3.6	4.0	5.4
Professional, scientific and technical services	5.5	9.4	7.5	3.8	-6.0	0.2	5.3	4.6	6.8	4.3	3.5
Management of companies and enterprises	-1.3	3.6	1.0	6.5	-3.6	-3.5	2.7	-0.5	5.9	5.2	2.6
Administration and support, waste mgmt.	11.1	4.8	5.5	0.2	-7.1	-1.4	-0.9	5.3	-0.7	4.5	2.1
Education	3.7	2.4	3.4	3.1	1.2	1.9	1.8	2.2	1.3	-3.4	7.3
Health care and social assistance	-0.8	3.2	1.7	1.4	1.9	-0.9	3.2	1.3	0.6	1.5	1.6
Arts, entertainment and recreation	-0.7	5.8	3.9	-1.7	1.6	-0.2	-1.3	-3.3	1.6	2.0	5.1
Accommodation and food services	2.3	2.2	2.3	-1.0	-1.0	1.1	-1.5	0.2	2.5	5.4	3.7
Other services	4.4	4.4	2.1	1.5	-1.6	-2.4	3.0	0.7	2.7	2.5	2.4
Public administration	0.9	3.1	3.3	5.6	5.8	1.3	1.8	-2.1	-0.5	0.4	1.1
GDP at basic prices	**4.7**	**3.8**	**2.7**	**0.6**	**-2.6**	**2.7**	**2.8**	**2.6**	**2.4**	**3.2**	**3.1**

1. Note that for chained data, the aggregates are not equal to the sum of their components and, therefore, the sum of the industries will not necessarily equal the "all industries" total.

Source: Statistics Canada

TABLE 4. HIGH TECHNOLOGY GDP (CONSTANT DOLLAR) AT BASIC PRICES, BY PROVINCE

Chained 2007 $ million[1]

Province		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015[p]
Canada	Manufacturing	24,785	25,645	24,566	25,418	23,359	23,105	22,935	22,538	22,085	22,928	23,442
	Services	69,369	73,247	75,734	78,208	77,523	79,374	83,782	86,491	87,703	90,278	90,922
	Total	94,152	98,894	100,300	103,625	100,889	102,480	106,728	109,059	109,826	113,247	114,413
British Columbia	Manufacturing	1,247	1,314	1,307	1,289	1,153	1,364	1,360	1,408	1,382	1,497	1,548
	Services	9,074	9,714	10,460	10,708	10,302	10,477	10,961	11,347	11,887	12,305	12,582
	Total	10,320	11,028	11,768	11,999	11,462	11,833	12,319	12,754	13,272	13,803	14,130
Alberta	Manufacturing	1,053	996	915	887	769	655	724	766	757	760	758
	Services	10,918	12,159	12,605	13,117	12,749	13,026	14,348	14,850	15,217	15,875	14,985
	Total	11,954	13,148	13,520	14,004	13,514	13,661	15,052	15,596	15,952	16,611	15,723
Saskatchewan	Manufacturing	154	213	237	252	215	185	162	170	145	153	149
	Services	1,204	1,265	1,317	1,428	1,458	1,561	1,672	1,789	1,773	1,774	1,732
	Total	1,360	1,478	1,554	1,680	1,670	1,741	1,829	1,954	1,914	1,921	1,875
Manitoba	Manufacturing	678	664	724	758	732	769	821	852	891	885	1,014
	Services	1,505	1,570	1,626	1,684	1,703	1,780	1,901	1,917	1,904	1,920	1,922
	Total	2,180	2,234	2,350	2,442	2,435	2,548	2,722	2,769	2,795	2,806	2,927
Ontario	Manufacturing	11,701	12,635	11,681	12,223	11,514	11,180	11,010	10,317	9,660	9,935	10,230
	Services	29,020	30,275	30,894	31,750	31,994	32,630	33,877	34,591	33,955	34,928	36,040
	Total	40,726	42,906	42,575	43,968	43,520	43,834	44,939	45,011	43,748	44,999	46,412
Quebec	Manufacturing	9,812	9,593	9,095	9,489	8,501	8,707	8,658	8,779	8,770	9,041	8,941
	Services	13,961	14,728	15,052	15,674	15,747	15,946	16,956	17,349	17,629	17,964	18,352
	Total	23,766	24,320	24,146	25,163	24,243	24,649	25,613	26,130	26,402	27,010	27,279

% change from previous year

Province		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015[p]
Canada	Manufacturing	2.5	3.5	-4.2	3.5	-8.1	-1.1	-0.7	-1.7	-2.0	3.8	2.2
	Services	3.2	5.6	3.4	3.3	-0.9	2.4	5.6	3.2	1.4	2.9	0.7
	Total	3.0	5.0	1.4	3.3	-2.6	1.6	4.1	2.2	0.7	3.1	1.0
British Columbia	Manufacturing	4.1	5.4	-0.5	-1.4	-10.5	18.3	-0.3	3.6	-1.9	8.3	3.4
	Services	6.9	7.1	7.7	2.4	-3.8	1.7	4.6	3.5	4.8	3.5	2.2
	Total	6.6	6.9	6.7	2.0	-4.5	3.2	4.1	3.5	4.1	4.0	2.4
Alberta	Manufacturing	-4.5	-5.5	-8.1	-3.0	-13.3	-14.9	10.7	5.7	-1.1	0.4	-0.3
	Services	4.9	11.4	3.7	4.1	-2.8	2.2	10.2	3.5	2.5	4.3	-5.6
	Total	4.0	10.0	2.8	3.6	-3.5	1.1	10.2	3.6	2.3	4.1	-5.3
Saskatchewan	Manufacturing	-1.0	38.0	11.4	6.4	-14.6	-14.3	-12.4	4.9	-14.6	5.4	-2.8
	Services	6.3	5.1	4.2	8.4	2.1	7.1	7.1	7.0	-0.9	0.0	-2.4
	Total	5.4	8.6	5.2	8.1	-0.6	4.2	5.0	6.8	-2.1	0.4	-2.4
Manitoba	Manufacturing	-2.2	-2.0	9.0	4.6	-3.4	5.0	6.7	3.8	4.6	-0.7	14.6
	Services	1.7	4.4	3.5	3.6	1.1	4.5	6.8	0.8	-0.7	0.8	0.1
	Total	0.6	2.5	5.2	3.9	-0.3	4.7	6.8	1.7	0.9	0.4	4.3
Ontario	Manufacturing	1.7	8.0	-7.5	4.6	-5.8	-2.9	-1.5	-6.3	-6.4	2.8	3.0
	Services	3.3	4.3	2.0	2.8	0.8	2.0	3.8	2.1	-1.8	2.9	3.2
	Total	2.9	5.4	-0.8	3.3	-1.0	0.7	2.5	0.2	-2.8	2.9	3.1
Quebec	Manufacturing	2.8	-2.2	-5.2	4.3	-10.4	2.4	-0.6	1.4	-0.1	3.1	-1.1
	Services	1.1	5.5	2.2	4.1	0.5	1.3	6.3	2.3	1.6	1.9	2.2
	Total	1.8	2.3	-0.7	4.2	-3.7	1.7	3.9	2.0	1.0	2.3	1.0

1. Note that for chained data, the aggregates are not equal to the sum of their components and, therefore, the sum of the industries will not necessarily equal the "all industries" total.

[r] Revised

[p] Preliminary

Source: BC Stats

TABLE 5. HIGH TECHNOLOGY GDP (CURRENT DOLLAR) AT BASIC PRICES, BY PROVINCE AND THE UNITED STATES

Cdn $ million

Region		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015[P]
Canada	Manufacturing	22,962	24,488	24,566	25,241	24,632	24,885	24,564	24,848	24,350	26,919	28,971
	Services	65,635	69,744	75,734	79,608	80,782	84,918	91,884	96,824	98,112	103,602	109,586
	Total	88,597	94,233	100,300	104,849	105,413	109,802	116,448	121,673	122,462	130,521	138,557
British Columbia	Manufacturing	1,094	1,228	1,307	1,194	1,133	1,224	1,295	1,415	1,412	1,596	1,673
	Services	8,587	9,133	10,460	10,774	10,596	10,810	11,584	12,175	12,562	13,471	14,155
	Total	9,681	10,360	11,768	11,968	11,729	12,034	12,879	13,589	13,974	15,067	15,828
Alberta	Manufacturing	973	820	915	927	849	813	899	969	941	954	1,078
	Services	10,288	11,499	12,605	13,569	13,159	13,880	15,713	17,078	17,815	19,326	18,889
	Total	11,261	12,318	13,520	14,496	14,009	14,693	16,613	18,046	18,756	20,280	19,967
Saskatchewan	Manufacturing	151	191	237	260	233	193	173	184	164	176	171
	Services	1,189	1,253	1,317	1,488	1,472	1,648	1,799	1,987	2,068	2,166	2,202
	Total	1,340	1,444	1,554	1,748	1,705	1,841	1,972	2,171	2,232	2,342	2,373
Manitoba	Manufacturing	558	653	724	769	721	756	807	914	982	898	1,091
	Services	1,497	1,538	1,626	1,691	1,689	1,767	1,927	2,047	2,137	2,274	2,244
	Total	2,055	2,191	2,350	2,460	2,409	2,522	2,735	2,960	3,119	3,172	3,335
Ontario	Manufacturing	10,403	11,894	11,681	11,704	11,984	11,500	11,392	10,765	10,067	11,106	11,944
	Services	27,313	28,713	30,894	32,291	33,407	35,424	37,701	39,080	39,075	40,740	45,010
	Total	37,716	40,607	42,575	43,995	45,391	46,924	49,093	49,844	49,141	51,845	56,954
Quebec	Manufacturing	9,174	9,096	9,095	9,709	8,938	9,606	9,235	9,787	9,986	11,295	12,061
	Services	13,378	14,032	15,052	15,839	16,514	17,287	18,794	19,865	19,965	21,004	21,882
	Total	22,551	23,128	24,146	25,547	25,451	26,892	28,029	29,652	29,951	32,299	33,943
United States[1]	Manufacturing	529,125	540,802	539,542	551,022	616,296	571,736	547,722	560,373	586,675	653,910	805,448
	Services	1,041,313	1,025,967	1,050,347	1,124,949	1,185,024	1,110,986	1,100,791	1,151,140	1,240,110	1,388,869	1,711,450
	Total	1,570,437	1,566,769	1,589,889	1,675,971	1,801,320	1,682,722	1,648,514	1,711,513	1,826,785	2,042,780	2,516,899

% change from previous year

Region		2005[r]	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015[P]
Canada	Manufacturing	2.4	6.6	0.3	2.7	-2.4	1.0	-1.3	1.2	-2.0	10.5	7.6
	Services	5.3	6.3	8.6	5.1	1.5	5.1	8.2	5.4	1.3	5.6	5.8
	Total	4.6	6.4	6.4	4.5	0.5	4.2	6.1	4.5	0.6	6.6	6.2
British Columbia	Manufacturing	6.7	12.3	6.5	-8.7	-5.1	8.0	5.8	9.3	-0.2	13.0	4.9
	Services	6.0	6.3	14.5	3.0	-1.7	2.0	7.2	5.1	3.2	7.2	5.1
	Total	6.1	7.0	13.6	1.7	-2.0	2.6	7.0	5.5	2.8	7.8	5.1
Alberta	Manufacturing	1.7	-15.8	11.6	1.4	-8.4	-4.3	10.6	7.7	-2.8	1.3	13.1
	Services	10.3	11.8	9.6	7.7	-3.0	5.5	13.2	8.7	4.3	8.5	-2.3
	Total	9.5	9.4	9.8	7.2	-3.4	4.9	13.1	8.6	3.9	8.1	-1.5
Saskatchewan	Manufacturing	2.6	26.7	23.9	9.8	-10.6	-17.2	-10.2	6.5	-11.2	7.4	-2.4
	Services	9.2	5.4	5.1	12.9	-1.0	11.9	9.1	10.5	4.1	4.7	1.6
	Total	8.4	7.8	7.6	12.5	-2.5	8.0	7.1	10.1	2.8	4.9	1.3
Manitoba	Manufacturing	-12.9	17.0	10.9	6.2	-6.3	4.8	6.9	13.2	7.5	-8.6	21.5
	Services	5.7	2.8	5.7	4.0	-0.2	4.6	9.1	6.2	4.4	6.4	-1.3
	Total	-0.1	6.6	7.2	4.7	-2.1	4.7	8.4	8.3	5.4	1.7	5.1
Ontario	Manufacturing	2.5	14.3	-1.8	0.2	2.4	-4.0	-0.9	-5.5	-6.5	10.3	7.5
	Services	4.1	5.1	7.6	4.5	3.5	6.0	6.4	3.7	0.0	4.3	10.5
	Total	3.7	7.7	4.8	3.3	3.2	3.4	4.6	1.5	-1.4	5.5	9.9
Quebec	Manufacturing	1.9	-0.8	0.0	6.7	-7.9	7.5	-3.9	6.0	2.0	13.1	6.8
	Services	3.7	4.9	7.3	5.2	4.3	4.7	8.7	5.7	0.5	5.2	4.2
	Total	3.0	2.6	4.4	5.8	-0.4	5.7	4.2	5.8	1.0	7.8	5.1
United States	Manufacturing	-2.3	2.2	-0.2	2.1	11.8	-7.2	-4.2	2.3	4.7	11.5	-2
	Services	-2.1	-1.5	2.4	7.1	5.3	-6.2	-0.9	4.6	7.7	12.0	23.2
	Total	-2.2	-0.2	1.5	5.4	7.5	-6.6	-2.0	3.8	6.7	11.8	23.2

1. Figures for the United States were converted from U.S. dollar data using an average annual exchange rate.

r Revised

P Preliminary

Source: BC Stats

TABLE 6. HIGH TECHNOLOGY GDP (CURRENT DOLLAR) FOR SELECTED U.S. STATES[1]

	Cdn $ million[2]										
State	2005	2006	2007	2008[r]	2009[r]	2010[r]	2011[r]	2012[r]	2013[r]	2014[r]	2015[p]
USA	1,570,437	1,566,769	1,589,889	1,675,971	1,801,320	1,682,722	1,648,514	1,711,513	1,826,785	2,042,780	2,516,899
California	298,048	290,328	294,639	307,423	339,546	323,953	326,560	370,438	404,655	462,783	na
Texas	112,487	112,939	110,577	118,413	125,991	114,319	116,544	127,912	140,592	159,851	na
New York	92,594	93,713	87,875	95,663	108,600	101,284	98,343	102,322	108,838	124,627	na
Florida	59,549	57,599	56,019	56,982	60,136	52,552	51,150	53,809	59,210	66,167	na
Massachusetts	59,236	57,510	60,701	61,408	64,790	64,287	64,082	71,286	73,820	82,420	na
Washington	63,779	62,917	69,090	70,853	76,963	72,933	73,735	80,378	86,066	98,244	na
Virginia	52,810	50,102	48,874	51,452	58,602	54,402	54,542	58,186	58,902	64,006	na
Pennsylvania	58,114	53,769	53,088	60,131	69,974	61,649	59,776	63,335	66,997	74,043	na
Illinois	49,455	48,141	47,014	48,651	54,231	49,875	49,402	52,024	55,708	61,116	na
New Jersey	58,812	60,270	60,842	65,277	68,111	60,144	57,378	57,266	60,820	68,330	na
Michigan	27,491	25,411	25,142	25,804	26,189	23,996	24,377	25,812	27,957	30,992	na
North Carolina	42,328	49,059	47,751	51,922	59,667	52,783	53,931	51,955	61,519	70,261	na
Georgia	39,890	39,062	38,328	38,026	38,903	35,479	34,319	37,348	41,176	45,744	na
Ohio	34,798	32,880	32,361	33,795	35,742	31,991	33,385	33,806	35,961	40,029	na
Maryland	37,047	36,236	37,444	42,238	48,665	46,554	46,137	46,538	48,029	52,650	na
Colorado	38,137	37,116	37,924	38,969	43,359	40,563	40,402	42,399	45,317	50,979	na
Minnesota	25,250	23,351	22,168	23,558	24,725	24,136	24,163	24,994	27,567	31,060	na
Arizona	26,832	26,220	25,251	25,525	24,922	23,927	24,218	26,869	27,006	30,698	na
Missouri	21,787	19,904	19,414	20,512	23,330	22,795	20,673	22,369	23,122	26,450	na
Indiana	32,424	31,056	33,909	40,109	46,092	40,775	38,942	37,421	41,822	45,489	na
Other States	339,569	359,188	381,478	399,260	402,781	384,326	356,453	325,044	331,697	356,840	na

	% change from previous year										
INDUSTRY	2005	2006	2007	2008[r]	2009[r]	2010[r]	2011[r]	2012[r]	2013[r]	2014[r]	2015[p]
USA	-2.2	-0.2	1.5	5.4	7.5	-6.6	-2.0	3.8	6.7	11.8	23.2
California	-1.9	-2.6	1.5	4.3	10.4	-4.6	0.8	13.4	9.2	14.4	na
Texas	-2.2	0.4	-2.1	7.1	6.4	-9.3	1.9	9.8	9.9	13.7	na
New York	-3.5	1.2	-6.2	8.9	13.5	-6.7	-2.9	4.0	6.4	14.5	na
Florida	0.1	-3.3	-2.7	1.7	5.5	-12.6	-2.7	5.2	10.0	11.7	na
Massachusetts	-2.7	-2.9	5.5	1.2	5.5	-0.8	-0.3	11.2	3.6	11.6	na
Washington	8.6	-1.4	9.8	2.6	8.6	-5.2	1.1	9.0	7.1	14.1	na
Virginia	-2.1	-5.1	-2.5	5.3	13.9	-7.2	0.3	6.7	1.2	8.7	na
Pennsylvania	-3.7	-7.5	-1.3	13.3	16.4	-11.9	-3.0	6.0	5.8	10.5	na
Illinois	-1.7	-2.7	-2.3	3.5	11.5	-8.0	-0.9	5.3	7.1	9.7	na
New Jersey	-3.6	2.5	0.9	7.3	4.3	-11.7	-4.6	-0.2	6.2	12.3	na
Michigan	-7.5	-7.6	-1.1	2.6	1.5	-8.4	1.6	5.9	8.3	10.9	na
North Carolina	4.8	15.9	-2.7	8.7	14.9	-11.5	2.2	-3.7	18.4	14.2	na
Georgia	-2.2	-2.1	-1.9	-0.8	2.3	-8.8	-3.3	8.8	10.3	11.1	na
Ohio	-1.5	-5.5	-1.6	4.4	5.8	-10.5	4.4	1.3	6.4	11.3	na
Maryland	0.4	-2.2	3.3	12.8	15.2	-4.3	-0.9	0.9	3.2	9.6	na
Colorado	0.5	-2.7	2.2	2.8	11.3	-6.4	-0.4	4.9	6.9	12.5	na
Minnesota	1.0	-7.5	-5.1	6.3	5.0	-2.4	0.1	3.4	10.3	12.7	na
Arizona	-9.8	-2.3	-3.7	1.1	-2.4	-4.0	1.2	10.9	0.5	13.7	na
Missouri	-5.5	-8.6	-2.5	5.7	13.7	-2.3	-9.3	8.2	3.4	14.4	na
Indiana	-4.7	-4.2	9.2	18.3	14.9	-11.5	-4.5	-3.9	11.8	8.8	na
Other States	-3.9	5.8	6.2	4.7	0.9	-4.6	-7.3	-8.8	2.0	7.6	na

1. Top 20 states by employment in 2015.

2. Figures converted from U.S. dollar data using an average annual exchange rate.

r Revised

p Preliminary

Source: BC Stats

TABLE 7. BRITISH COLUMBIA HIGH TECHNOLOGY SECTOR REVENUES

$ million

INDUSTRY	2005[r]	2006[r]	2007[r]	2008[r]	2009[r]	2010[r]	2011[r]	2012[r]	2013[r]	2014[r]	2015[p]
Manufacturing	**2,356**	**2,738**	**2,827**	**2,939**	**2,567**	**2,916**	**2,911**	**3,224**	**3,290**	**3,616**	**3,740**
Services	**13,791**	**14,496**	**15,633**	**16,110**	**16,447**	**16,381**	**17,912**	**18,625**	**19,930**	**21,421**	**22,549**
Motion picture production & post-production	704	767	750	805	519	484	600	752	949	1,282	1,556
Telecommunications	5,490	5,491	5,350	5,177	5,959	5,485	5,638	5,586	5,880	6,024	6,177
Engineering services	1,983	2,412	2,923	3,042	2,922	2,957	3,380	3,700	3,991	4,064	3,915
Software publishing	1,186	1,277	1,324	1,498	1,226	1,340	1,402	1,330	1,454	1,577	1,744
Other computer and related services	2,873	3,118	3,320	3,335	3,628	3,837	4,159	4,571	4,788	5,523	6,024
Other services	1,556	1,431	1,967	2,253	2,193	2,277	2,734	2,685	2,868	2,951	3,132
High Technology Sector Total	**16,147**	**17,234**	**18,461**	**19,049**	**19,013**	**19,297**	**20,823**	**21,848**	**23,220**	**25,037**	**26,289**

% change from previous year

INDUSTRY	2005[r]	2006[r]	2007[r]	2008[r]	2009[r]	2010[r]	2011[r]	2012[r]	2013[r]	2014[p]	2015[p]
Manufacturing	**-5.9**	**16.2**	**3.3**	**4.0**	**-12.7**	**13.6**	**-0.2**	**10.8**	**2.1**	**9.9**	**3.4**
Services	**16.0**	**5.1**	**7.8**	**3.0**	**2.1**	**-0.4**	**9.3**	**4.0**	**7.0**	**7.5**	**5.3**
Motion picture production & post-production	59.4	8.9	-2.2	7.4	-35.5	-6.9	24.0	25.4	26.1	35.2	21.4
Telecommunications	8.9	0.0	-2.6	-3.2	15.1	-7.9	2.8	-0.9	5.3	2.4	2.6
Engineering services	26.7	21.7	21.1	4.1	-4.0	1.2	14.3	9.5	7.9	1.8	-3.7
Software publishing	1.8	7.7	3.7	13.1	-18.1	9.3	4.6	-5.1	9.3	8.5	10.6
Other computer and related services	17.0	8.5	6.5	0.4	8.8	5.8	8.4	9.9	4.7	15.4	9.1
Other services	27.0	-8.1	37.5	14.5	-2.7	3.9	20.0	-1.8	6.8	2.9	6.1
High Technology Sector Total	**12.2**	**6.7**	**7.1**	**3.2**	**-0.2**	**1.5**	**7.9**	**4.9**	**6.3**	**7.8**	**5.0**

[r] Revised

[p] Preliminary

Source: BC Stats and Statistics Canada

TABLE 8. HIGH TECHNOLOGY SECTOR REVENUES, BY PROVINCE AND THE UNITED STATES

Cdn $ million

Region	2005[r]	2006[r]	2007[r]	2008[r]	2009[r]	2010[r]	2011[r]	2012[r]	2013[r]	2014[r]	2015[p]
Canada	162,739	174,061	186,535	194,866	190,883	193,586	211,240	219,047	222,606	237,429	252,265
British Columbia	16,147	17,234	18,461	19,049	19,013	19,297	20,823	21,848	23,220	25,037	26,289
Alberta	17,914	20,465	22,097	23,793	21,629	22,710	25,181	28,209	29,509	31,896	31,203
Saskatchewan	2,335	2,562	3,690	3,777	4,086	4,223	4,952	4,792	4,203	4,273	4,357
Manitoba	3,632	3,909	5,013	5,159	5,400	5,225	6,780	7,395	7,978	8,613	9,128
Ontario	71,538	77,277	82,511	85,329	87,083	86,129	92,785	93,378	93,536	98,714	108,350
Quebec	45,173	46,277	48,603	49,533	48,892	49,067	52,236	54,661	55,496	60,105	67,221
United States[1]	2,516,432	2,494,222	2,525,557	2,604,719	2,658,549	2,495,585	2,545,524	2,656,497	2,802,458	3,134,650	3,798,713

% change from previous year

Region	2005[r]	2006[r]	2007[r]	2008[r]	2009[r]	2010[r]	2011[r]	2012[r]	2013[r]	2014[r]	2015[p]
Canada	3.1	7.0	7.2	4.5	-2.0	1.4	9.1	3.7	1.6	6.7	6.2
British Columbia	12.2	6.7	7.1	3.2	-0.2	1.5	7.9	4.9	6.3	7.8	5.0
Alberta	8.1	14.2	8.0	7.7	-9.1	5.0	10.9	12.0	4.6	8.1	-2.2
Saskatchewan	10.2	9.7	44.1	2.4	8.2	3.3	17.3	-3.2	-12.3	1.7	2.0
Manitoba	0.3	7.6	28.2	2.9	4.7	-3.2	29.8	9.1	7.9	8.0	6.0
Ontario	1.8	8.0	6.8	3.4	2.1	-1.1	7.7	0.6	0.2	5.5	9.8
Quebec	-0.3	2.4	5.0	1.9	-1.3	0.4	6.5	4.6	1.5	8.3	5.2
United States	0.1	-0.9	1.3	3.1	2.1	-6.1	2.0	4.4	5.5	11.9	21.2

1. Figures for the United States were converted from U.S. dollar data using an average annual exchange rate.

[r] Revised

[p] Preliminary

Source: BC Stats

TABLE 9. HIGH TECHNOLOGY SECTOR REVENUES FOR SELECTED U.S. STATES[1]

Cdn $ million[2]

State	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014[P]	2015[P]
USA	2,516,432	2,494,222	2,525,557	2,604,719	2,658,549	2,495,585	2,545,524	2,656,497	2,802,458	3,134,650	3,798,713
California	462,696	454,083	451,284	466,723	470,614	445,609	458,465	501,509	538,288	610,037	na
Texas	192,094	193,132	197,293	205,639	189,813	174,097	172,781	184,351	198,755	219,599	na
New York	144,063	143,461	139,700	144,753	155,010	147,080	147,275	147,823	148,709	174,782	na
Florida	102,835	100,039	97,906	98,394	98,522	90,311	89,543	91,805	95,434	107,456	na
Massachusetts	96,445	97,646	99,803	102,631	100,026	98,739	98,303	103,425	108,508	120,579	na
Washington	94,288	101,732	103,164	105,978	114,461	104,688	109,316	124,528	133,852	161,836	na
Virginia	101,857	95,914	99,990	103,345	111,868	105,110	104,848	105,951	107,669	115,106	na
Pennsylvania	98,895	91,512	87,492	94,086	101,274	89,979	89,596	92,991	96,965	104,120	na
Illinois	81,074	80,419	81,136	85,044	84,900	77,732	79,168	76,755	83,545	92,435	na
New Jersey	92,795	94,693	100,522	103,609	106,292	98,543	98,746	101,917	104,606	113,191	na
Michigan	43,844	40,667	41,245	42,355	42,029	38,905	41,076	44,920	47,125	51,595	na
North Carolina	75,623	80,562	76,310	76,733	80,565	74,433	82,195	78,687	87,084	101,343	na
Georgia	69,486	66,858	67,475	69,148	71,539	67,347	70,135	78,713	85,077	96,559	na
Ohio	63,279	60,710	60,700	61,496	62,184	56,935	57,163	58,529	61,143	66,599	na
Maryland	57,693	57,247	57,359	61,511	66,778	64,087	63,873	62,748	66,519	72,623	na
Colorado	56,612	58,116	60,887	60,769	62,765	60,028	59,348	59,127	62,401	71,289	na
Minnesota	43,336	41,272	38,447	39,610	38,744	37,375	37,491	39,318	42,091	43,879	na
Arizona	43,731	46,687	46,724	46,850	45,418	41,354	40,562	42,337	48,577	53,723	na
Missouri	41,409	37,140	37,884	38,924	40,073	38,243	37,350	39,328	40,626	45,708	na
Indiana	48,015	45,497	49,228	50,881	53,884	47,284	49,364	50,302	53,431	59,300	na
Other States	506,361	506,836	531,006	546,239	561,792	537,706	558,926	571,434	592,053	652,892	na

% change from previous year

State	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014[P]	2015[P]
USA	0.1	-0.9	1.3	3.1	2.1	-6.1	2.0	4.4	5.5	11.9	21.2
California	1.1	-1.9	-0.6	3.4	0.8	-5.3	2.9	9.4	7.3	13.3	na
Texas	-0.5	0.5	2.2	4.2	-7.7	-8.3	-0.8	6.7	7.8	10.5	na
New York	-0.3	-0.4	-2.6	3.6	7.1	-5.1	0.1	0.4	0.6	17.5	na
Florida	0.5	-2.7	-2.1	0.5	0.1	-8.3	-0.8	2.5	4.0	12.6	na
Massachusetts	-4.5	1.2	2.2	2.8	-2.5	-1.3	-0.4	5.2	4.9	11.1	na
Washington	8.1	7.9	1.4	2.7	8.0	-8.5	4.4	13.9	7.5	20.9	na
Virginia	-2.7	-5.8	4.2	3.4	8.2	-6.0	-0.2	1.1	1.6	6.9	na
Pennsylvania	-2.1	-7.5	-4.4	7.5	7.6	-11.2	-0.4	3.8	4.3	7.4	na
Illinois	-5.8	-0.8	0.9	4.8	-0.2	-8.4	1.8	-3.0	8.8	10.6	na
New Jersey	-3.8	2.0	6.2	3.1	2.6	-7.3	0.2	3.2	2.6	8.2	na
North Carolina	-3.9	-7.2	1.4	2.7	-0.8	-7.4	5.6	9.4	4.9	9.5	na
Georgia	11.2	6.5	-5.3	0.6	5.0	-7.6	10.4	-4.3	10.7	16.4	na
Ohio	-1.2	-3.8	0.9	2.5	3.5	-5.9	4.1	12.2	8.1	13.5	na
Michigan	0.0	-4.1	0.0	1.3	1.1	-8.4	0.4	2.4	4.5	8.9	na
Maryland	2.9	-0.8	0.2	7.2	8.6	-4.0	-0.3	-1.8	6.0	9.2	na
Colorado	-1.4	2.7	4.8	-0.2	3.3	-4.4	-1.1	-0.4	5.5	14.2	na
Minnesota	3.9	-4.8	-6.8	3.0	-2.2	-3.5	0.3	4.9	7.1	4.2	na
Arizona	-9.0	6.8	0.1	0.3	-3.1	-8.9	-1.9	4.4	14.7	10.6	na
Missouri	-3.8	-10.3	2.0	2.7	3.0	-4.6	-2.3	5.3	3.3	12.5	na
Indiana	4.6	-5.2	8.2	3.4	5.9	-12.2	4.4	1.9	6.2	11.0	na
Other States	1.1	0.1	4.8	2.9	2.8	-4.3	3.9	2.2	3.6	10.3	na

1. Top 20 states by employment in 2015.

2. Figures converted from U.S. dollar data using an average annual exchange rate.

[r] Revised

[P] Preliminary

na: Data not available for specific industry.

Source: BC Stats

TABLE 10. BRITISH COLUMBIA HIGH TECHNOLOGY SECTOR EMPLOYMENT[1]

INDUSTRY	2005[r]	2006[r]	2007[r]	2008[r]	2009[r]	2010[r]	2011[r]	2012[r]	2013[r]	2014[r]	2015[p]
Manufacturing Industries	**14,110**	**15,480**	**15,530**	**15,390**	**14,370**	**13,510**	**13,530**	**14,400**	**14,360**	**14,690**	**14,390**
Service Industries	**66,060**	**70,300**	**76,070**	**78,960**	**76,980**	**76,300**	**78,560**	**79,490**	**81,200**	**84,170**	**87,390**
Motion picture production & post-production	5,890	5,820	6,340	5,700	7,570	7,650	6,840	4,750	4,800	5,050	6,020
Telecommunications	13,100	13,160	13,320	13,090	12,690	12,650	12,620	12,800	12,630	13,170	13,290
Engineering services	12,450	13,180	13,910	15,230	13,970	12,990	14,530	15,780	18,380	18,090	17,900
Software publishing	7,090	7,390	8,160	8,490	8,040	7,650	7,220	7,660	7,800	7,440	8,240
Other computer and related services	17,340	18,740	19,240	20,230	19,740	20,970	22,620	22,130	21,950	23,770	25,190
Other services	10,200	12,010	15,110	16,230	14,970	14,400	14,730	16,380	15,650	16,640	16,740
High Technology Sector Total	**80,170**	**85,770**	**91,600**	**94,350**	**91,350**	**89,820**	**92,100**	**93,890**	**95,560**	**98,860**	**101,780**
BC Industrial Aggregate	**1,753,790**	**1,828,070**	**1,893,550**	**1,944,290**	**1,893,340**	**1,897,170**	**1,927,300**	**1,950,030**	**1,987,440**	**2,019,860**	**2,069,860**

	% change from previous year										
INDUSTRY	2005[r]	2006[r]	2007[r]	2008[r]	2009[r]	2010[r]	2011[r]	2012[r]	2013[r]	2014[r]	2015[p]
Manufacturing Industries	**9.1**	**9.7**	**0.3**	**-0.9**	**-6.6**	**-6.0**	**0.1**	**6.4**	**-0.3**	**2.3**	**-2.1**
Service Industries	**9.4**	**6.4**	**8.2**	**3.8**	**-2.5**	**-0.9**	**3.0**	**1.2**	**2.2**	**3.6**	**3.8**
Motion picture production & post-production	18.2	-1.2	9.1	-10.2	32.9	1.0	-10.5	-30.6	1.2	5.3	19.2
Telecommunications	1.9	0.5	1.2	-1.8	-3.0	-0.3	-0.2	1.4	-1.3	4.3	0.9
Engineering services	21.3	5.8	5.5	9.5	-8.3	-7.0	11.9	8.6	16.4	-1.6	-1.1
Software publishing	29.2	4.3	10.3	4.1	-5.3	-4.9	-5.5	6.1	1.8	-4.6	10.8
Other computer and related services	4.9	8.1	2.6	5.2	-2.4	6.3	7.8	-2.2	-0.8	8.3	6.0
Other services	-0.8	17.8	25.8	7.4	-7.8	-3.8	2.3	11.2	-4.4	6.4	0.6
High Technology Sector Total	**9.3**	**7.0**	**6.8**	**3.0**	**-3.2**	**-1.7**	**2.5**	**2.0**	**1.8**	**3.4**	**2.9**
BC Industrial Aggregate	**3.5**	**4.2**	**3.6**	**2.7**	**-2.6**	**0.2**	**1.6**	**1.2**	**1.9**	**1.6**	**2.5**

1. Totals and percent changes are calculated using unrounded data.

[r] Revised

[p] Preliminary

Source: BC Stats and Statistics Canada

TABLE 11. BRITISH COLUMBIA EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY[1]

Persons (thousands)

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Goods Producing Industries	**302.9**	**318.4**	**329.2**	**329.3**	**291.9**	**290.1**	**303.4**	**310.6**	**317.6**	**321.1**	**327.0**
Agriculture and Related	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Fishing and Related	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Forestry and Related	64.7	61.4	60.6	54.3	43.0	42.6	43.3	43.8	44.7	46.3	47.2
Logging and Forestry	16.5	15.0	14.7	12.4	9.5	10.6	11.1	11.3	11.4	11.8	12.4
Paper and Allied Products	12.3	12.2	11.9	10.7	8.7	7.6	7.3	7.8	7.9	8.2	8.4
Wood Manufacturing	35.9	34.2	33.9	31.1	24.8	24.4	24.9	24.7	25.4	26.3	26.4
Mining and Oil and Gas Extraction	13.3	14.8	16.2	18.3	15.2	15.8	18.9	22.2	22.8	22.6	19.7
Other Manufacturing	91.2	99.0	98.4	95.1	79.6	78.5	80.7	79.7	78.7	80.7	84.0
Construction	96.0	107.9	119.0	126.8	115.1	115.4	121.7	125.0	130.4	132.7	138.5
Utilities	9.2	9.3	8.9	9.2	10.0	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.2	8.9	8.7
Service Producing Industries	**1,413.9**	**1,478.9**	**1,532.5**	**1,581.4**	**1,563.5**	**1,562.0**	**1,579.6**	**1,596.6**	**1,634.5**	**1,665.5**	**1,698.6**
Retail and Wholesale Trade	323.9	336.5	349.9	357.4	344.1	338.7	342.0	342.7	348.6	353.4	356.3
Transportation and Warehousing	94.2	97.2	99.6	100.3	97.8	98.2	101.4	104.8	106.9	108.1	109.0
Information and Culture	42.4	43.4	46.5	45.1	45.9	45.9	45.4	43.1	42.4	42.4	43.3
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	104.9	109.4	112.5	116.3	113.8	114.4	115.2	116.7	121.4	123.6	125.3
Professional, Scientific and Technical	82.8	89.6	95.6	101.9	97.8	97.3	100.7	104.3	106.7	109.7	114.6
Educational	129.0	134.7	138.5	139.1	138.1	136.4	139.3	142.4	144.5	142.8	146.1
Health and Social	186.7	195.4	200.1	205.7	212.9	217.5	222.3	225.1	232.9	239.9	243.8
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	33.3	35.5	36.5	35.6	37.8	36.2	36.9	36.6	37.3	38.1	39.5
Accommodation, and Food	161.7	169.7	176.2	184.9	185.0	185.2	186.0	190.4	200.1	206.6	214.0
Public Administration	100.2	103.6	106.9	113.8	116.5	116.8	117.3	116.4	115.3	116.0	116.7
Other Services	154.8	164.0	170.1	181.3	174.0	175.4	173.0	174.0	178.5	185.0	190.0
BC Industrial Aggregate	**1,753.8**	**1,828.1**	**1,893.5**	**1,944.3**	**1,893.3**	**1,897.2**	**1,927.3**	**1,950.0**	**1,987.4**	**2,019.9**	**2,069.9**
High Technology Sector Total	**80.2**	**85.8**	**91.6**	**94.4**	**91.4**	**89.8**	**92.1**	**93.9**	**95.6**	**98.9**	**101.8**

% change from previous year

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Goods Producing Industries	**3.7**	**5.1**	**3.4**	**0.0**	**-11.3**	**-0.6**	**4.6**	**2.4**	**2.3**	**1.1**	**1.8**
Agriculture and Related	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Fishing and Related	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Forestry and Related	-4.1	-5.1	-1.3	-10.4	-20.9	-0.8	1.7	1.1	2.0	3.7	1.8
Logging and Forestry	-7.0	-9.5	-1.4	-15.6	-23.6	11.4	5.1	2.0	0.4	3.4	5.3
Paper and Allied Products	-7.2	-0.2	-2.5	-10.1	-19.2	-11.8	-4.5	6.7	1.1	4.7	2.1
Wood Manufacturing	-1.6	-4.8	-0.8	-8.2	-20.4	-1.7	2.2	-1.0	3.0	3.6	0.2
Mining and Oil and Gas Extraction	12.3	11.6	9.6	12.6	-17.1	4.1	19.7	17.4	2.6	-0.8	-12.7
Other Manufacturing	2.8	8.5	-0.6	-3.4	-16.2	-1.4	2.8	-1.3	-1.2	2.5	4.1
Construction	9.8	12.3	10.3	6.6	-9.2	0.2	5.4	2.7	4.3	1.8	4.4
Utilities	15.5	1.9	-4.6	3.6	8.8	-7.7	1.9	0.1	-2.9	-3.4	-2.4
Service Producing Industries	**2.6**	**4.6**	**3.6**	**3.2**	**-1.1**	**-0.1**	**1.1**	**1.1**	**2.4**	**1.9**	**2.0**
Retail and Wholesale Trade	3.1	3.9	4.0	2.1	-3.7	-1.6	1.0	0.2	1.7	1.4	0.8
Transportation and Warehousing	1.4	3.2	2.6	0.6	-2.5	0.5	3.3	3.3	2.0	1.2	0.8
Information and Culture	8.2	2.3	7.2	-3.1	1.7	0.0	-0.9	-5.1	-1.8	0.0	2.2
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	2.8	4.3	2.8	3.3	-2.1	0.5	0.7	1.3	4.1	1.8	1.3
Professional, Scientific and Technical	2.6	8.2	6.7	6.6	-4.0	-0.6	3.5	3.6	2.4	2.8	4.4
Educational	1.7	4.4	2.8	0.5	-0.8	-1.2	2.1	2.2	1.5	-1.2	2.3
Health and Social	0.9	4.7	2.4	2.8	3.5	2.2	2.2	1.3	3.4	3.0	1.6
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	0.5	6.8	2.8	-2.4	6.0	-4.1	1.8	-0.7	1.9	2.1	3.7
Accommodation, and Food	2.7	5.0	3.9	4.9	0.1	0.1	0.4	2.4	5.1	3.3	3.6
Public Administration	0.6	3.4	3.2	6.5	2.4	0.3	0.4	-0.7	-1.0	0.6	0.7
Other Services	5.2	6.0	3.7	6.6	-4.0	0.8	-1.3	0.6	2.6	3.6	2.7
BC Industrial Aggregate	**3.5**	**4.2**	**3.6**	**2.7**	**-2.6**	**0.2**	**1.6**	**1.2**	**1.9**	**1.6**	**2.5**
High Technology Sector Total	**9.3**	**7.0**	**6.8**	**3.0**	**-3.2**	**-1.7**	**2.5**	**1.9**	**1.8**	**3.5**	**3.0**

1. Totals and percent changes are calculated using unrounded data.

r Revised

na: Data not available for specific industry.

Source: Statistics Canada and BC Stats

TABLE 12. HIGH TECHNOLOGY SECTOR EMPLOYMENT, BY PROVINCE

Province	2005[r]	2006[r]	2007[r]	2008[r]	2009[r]	2010[r]	2011[r]	2012[r]	2013[r]	2014[r]	2015[p]
Canada	752,880	779,620	802,670	827,650	807,350	804,840	819,880	848,350	858,600	875,260	885,190
British Columbia	80,170	85,770	91,600	94,350	91,350	89,820	92,100	93,890	95,560	98,860	101,780
Alberta	78,510	85,730	89,580	92,470	84,220	82,890	87,670	94,150	97,130	99,750	94,890
Saskatchewan	13,660	13,720	13,740	14,080	13,810	13,670	14,480	15,650	15,940	15,720	15,510
Manitoba	17,870	18,450	18,980	19,410	18,220	17,970	19,260	18,960	19,580	19,630	19,120
Ontario	306,340	315,160	323,230	336,720	332,440	329,300	332,680	345,510	349,240	359,140	368,070
Quebec	219,090	220,480	225,850	231,120	226,360	229,420	233,110	240,490	240,210	239,410	240,920

% change from previous year

Province	2005[r]	2006[r]	2007[r]	2008[r]	2009[r]	2010[r]	2011[r]	2012[r]	2013[r]	2014[r]	2015[p]
Canada	3.0	3.6	3.0	3.1	-2.5	-0.3	1.9	3.5	1.2	1.9	1.1
British Columbia	9.3	7.0	6.8	3.0	-3.2	-1.7	2.5	2.0	1.8	3.4	2.9
Alberta	7.0	9.2	4.5	3.2	-8.9	-1.6	5.8	7.4	3.2	2.7	-4.9
Saskatchewan	8.0	0.4	0.2	2.5	-1.9	-1.0	5.9	8.1	1.9	-1.4	-1.3
Manitoba	3.3	3.3	2.8	2.3	-6.1	-1.4	7.2	-1.6	3.3	0.3	-2.6
Ontario	0.3	2.9	2.6	4.2	-1.3	-0.9	1.0	3.9	1.1	2.8	2.5
Quebec	2.5	0.6	2.4	2.3	-2.1	1.3	1.6	3.2	-0.1	-0.3	0.6

[r] Revised

[p] Preliminary

Source: BC Stats

TABLE 13. HIGH TECHNOLOGY SECTOR EMPLOYMENT FOR TOP 20 U.S. STATES

State	2005	2006	2007r	2008r	2009r	2010r	2011r	2012r	2013r	2014r	2015p
USA	7,645,060	7,846,420	7,982,380	8,097,110	7,747,600	7,669,370	7,822,660	7,971,400	8,095,010	8,229,330	8,428,850
California	1,334,590	1,372,820	1,383,550	1,401,470	1,330,420	1,326,900	1,359,580	1,397,100	1,429,440	1,464,210	1,508,620
Texas	570,400	590,340	609,340	624,280	591,940	584,090	602,840	623,720	642,160	657,920	667,750
New York	429,160	433,320	437,470	442,800	429,930	434,080	448,910	461,870	466,930	474,250	487,260
Florida	360,210	367,070	365,490	367,770	347,400	339,620	341,210	340,760	346,980	356,220	366,090
Massachusetts	290,660	296,660	302,750	311,350	302,450	301,640	306,360	314,360	319,490	324,810	334,000
Washington	243,610	259,310	279,010	291,850	287,200	287,060	299,790	310,980	316,510	321,780	328,200
Virginia	302,270	312,400	317,940	324,530	321,280	320,270	322,250	321,240	315,510	308,910	315,070
Pennsylvania	288,520	297,300	298,510	303,950	294,140	287,630	290,520	294,460	293,640	293,590	297,350
Illinois	278,510	282,220	283,710	287,050	271,640	266,290	271,120	277,010	279,420	284,850	293,730
New Jersey	272,120	281,780	287,890	281,880	265,490	257,830	255,150	252,040	251,170	252,370	253,250
Michigan	216,620	214,170	211,930	207,960	187,130	191,550	200,740	211,590	219,390	227,540	245,000
North Carolina	202,000	206,000	212,890	215,660	208,330	205,790	213,160	219,650	222,940	229,250	239,880
Georgia	211,650	214,560	218,250	218,010	210,210	208,910	211,030	217,910	222,590	229,680	236,900
Ohio	213,010	216,490	220,810	226,950	217,190	215,280	222,240	219,240	221,720	223,340	227,610
Maryland	198,480	202,780	207,960	211,760	211,830	211,880	213,400	212,740	211,620	211,510	212,750
Colorado	188,160	188,270	191,610	196,910	191,760	187,320	194,060	196,220	201,090	205,730	211,070
Minnesota	159,370	161,810	164,160	166,090	155,900	153,970	156,910	158,820	161,490	163,970	166,930
Arizona	148,430	154,720	155,110	155,060	146,300	143,590	148,450	151,560	155,880	156,300	160,230
Missouri	124,350	127,660	129,710	131,980	129,050	123,100	124,240	130,070	135,420	140,040	142,030
Indiana	124,540	126,400	128,380	130,240	124,590	123,880	122,640	125,310	126,330	126,980	129,800
Other States	1,488,410	1,540,340	1,575,940	1,599,590	1,523,410	1,498,700	1,518,070	1,534,770	1,555,320	1,576,070	1,605,340

	% change from previous year[1]										
State	2005	2006	2007r	2008r	2009r	2010r	2011r	2012r	2013r	2014r	2015p
USA	1.7	2.6	1.7	1.4	-4.3	-1.0	2.0	1.9	1.6	1.7	2.4
California	1.5	2.9	0.8	1.3	-5.1	-0.3	2.5	2.8	2.3	2.4	3.0
Texas	2.6	3.5	3.2	2.5	-5.2	-1.3	3.2	3.5	3.0	2.5	1.5
New York	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.2	-2.9	1.0	3.4	2.9	1.1	1.6	2.7
Florida	4.2	1.9	-0.4	0.6	-5.5	-2.2	0.5	-0.1	1.8	2.7	2.8
Massachusetts	0.7	2.1	2.1	2.8	-2.9	-0.3	1.6	2.6	1.6	1.7	2.8
Washington	4.4	6.4	7.6	4.6	-1.6	0.0	4.4	3.7	1.8	1.7	2.0
Virginia	3.5	3.4	1.8	2.1	-1.0	-0.3	0.6	-0.3	-1.8	-2.1	2.0
Pennsylvania	0.6	3.0	0.4	1.8	-3.2	-2.2	1.0	1.4	-0.3	0.0	1.3
Illinois	0.5	1.3	0.5	1.2	-5.4	-2.0	1.8	2.2	0.9	1.9	3.1
New Jersey	0.3	3.6	2.2	-2.1	-5.8	-2.9	-1.0	-1.2	-0.3	0.5	0.3
Michigan	0.0	-1.1	-1.0	-1.9	-10.0	2.4	4.8	5.4	3.7	3.7	7.7
North Carolina	4.6	2.0	3.3	1.3	-3.4	-1.2	3.6	3.0	1.5	2.8	4.6
Georgia	0.1	1.4	1.7	-0.1	-3.6	-0.6	1.0	3.3	2.1	3.2	3.1
Ohio	1.0	1.6	2.0	2.8	-4.3	-0.9	3.2	-1.4	1.1	0.7	1.9
Maryland	2.9	2.2	2.6	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.7	-0.3	-0.5	-0.1	0.6
Colorado	-0.3	0.1	1.8	2.8	-2.6	-2.3	3.6	1.1	2.5	2.3	2.6
Minnesota	2.0	1.5	1.5	1.2	-6.1	-1.2	1.9	1.2	1.7	1.5	1.8
Arizona	1.4	4.2	0.2	0.0	-5.6	-1.9	3.4	2.1	2.8	0.3	2.5
Missouri	1.3	2.7	1.6	1.8	-2.2	-4.6	0.9	4.7	4.1	3.4	1.4
Indiana	1.0	1.5	1.6	1.4	-4.3	-0.6	-1.0	2.2	0.8	0.5	2.2
Other States	1.7	3.5	2.3	1.5	-4.8	-1.6	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.9

1. Percent changes are calculated using unrounded data.

r Revised

p Preliminary

Source: BC Stats

TABLE 14. BRITISH COLUMBIA HIGH TECHNOLOGY SECTOR WAGES AND SALARIES

Value ($ million)

INDUSTRY	2005r	2006r	2007r	2008r	2009r	2010r	2011r	2012r	2013r	2014r	2015p
Manufacturing Industries	735.8	832.9	827.3	846.7	823.5	811.0	799.1	852.7	847.1	1,041.3	1,068.4
Service Industries	3,788.8	4,339.3	4,748.5	5,118.9	5,220.7	5,157.7	5,660.7	6,346.9	6,634.3	7,037.6	7,376.0
Motion picture production & post-production	205.6	206.9	225.0	258.9	156.8	146.1	177.0	230.2	327.9	381.9	463.4
Telecommunications	658.1	647.3	708.3	687.6	786.0	714.3	847.3	920.5	792.7	823.1	848.2
Engineering services	838.0	944.3	1,062.2	1,231.1	1,203.3	1,215.3	1,413.7	1,591.0	1,786.0	1,812.5	1,746.1
Software publishing	424.8	486.3	564.7	594.1	612.4	541.2	543.4	574.5	656.9	652.5	721.6
Other computer and related services	1,054.7	1,306.1	1,231.7	1,316.7	1,475.0	1,491.7	1,621.3	1,781.0	1,795.0	2,081.7	2,268.5
Other services	607.6	748.4	956.6	1,030.5	987.1	1,049.0	1,057.9	1,249.7	1,275.9	1,285.9	1,328.3
High Technology Sector Total	4,524.6	5,172.2	5,575.8	5,965.7	6,044.2	5,968.7	6,459.8	7,199.6	7,481.4	8,078.9	8,444.5
BC Industrial Aggregate	66,079.2	70,881.5	75,933.2	79,905.2	78,525.2	80,925.7	84,539.5	88,062.1	90,703.0	94,399.5	98,258.2

% change from previous year

INDUSTRY	2005r	2006r	2007r	2008r	2009r	2010r	2011r	2012r	2013r	2014r	2015p
Manufacturing Industries	11.5	13.2	-0.7	2.3	-2.7	-1.5	-1.5	6.7	-0.7	22.9	2.6
Service Industries	23.0	14.5	9.4	7.8	2.0	-1.2	9.8	12.1	4.5	6.1	4.8
Motion picture production & post-production	44.0	0.6	8.7	15.1	-39.4	-6.8	21.1	30.1	42.4	16.5	21.3
Telecommunications	11.2	-1.6	9.4	-2.9	14.3	-9.1	18.6	8.6	-13.9	3.8	3.0
Engineering services	35.4	12.7	12.5	15.9	-2.3	1.0	16.3	12.5	12.3	1.5	-3.7
Software publishing	30.8	14.5	16.1	5.2	3.1	-11.6	0.4	5.7	14.3	-0.7	10.6
Other computer and related services	24.3	23.8	-5.7	6.9	12.0	1.1	8.7	9.9	0.8	16.0	9.0
Other services	9.7	23.2	27.8	7.7	-4.2	6.3	0.8	18.1	2.1	0.8	3.3
High Technology Sector Total	21.0	14.3	7.8	7.0	1.3	-1.2	8.2	11.5	3.9	8.0	4.5
BC Industrial Aggregate	7.3	7.3	7.1	5.2	-1.7	3.1	4.5	4.2	3.0	4.1	4.1

r Revised

p Preliminary

Source: BC Stats and Statistics Canada

TABLE 15. BRITISH COLUMBIA HIGH TECHNOLOGY SECTOR AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS[1]

Dollars per employee week (including overtime)

INDUSTRY	2005[r]	2006[r]	2007[r]	2008[r]	2009[r]	2010[r]	2011[r]	2012[r]	2013[r]	2014[r]	2015[p]
Manufacturing Industries	**1,000**	**1,030**	**1,020**	**1,060**	**1,100**	**1,150**	**1,130**	**1,140**	**1,130**	**1,360**	**1,420**
Service Industries	**1,100**	**1,180**	**1,200**	**1,240**	**1,300**	**1,300**	**1,380**	**1,530**	**1,570**	**1,600**	**1,620**
Motion picture production & post-production	670	680	680	870	400	370	500	930	1,310	1,450	1,480
Telecommunications	960	940	1,020	1,010	1,190	1,080	1,290	1,380	1,200	1,200	1,220
Engineering services	1,290	1,370	1,460	1,550	1,650	1,790	1,870	1,930	1,860	1,920	1,870
Software publishing	1,150	1,260	1,330	1,340	1,460	1,360	1,440	1,440	1,620	1,680	1,680
Other computer and related services	1,170	1,340	1,230	1,250	1,430	1,360	1,370	1,540	1,570	1,680	1,730
Other services	1,140	1,200	1,210	1,220	1,260	1,400	1,380	1,460	1,560	1,480	1,520
High Technology Sector Total	**1,080**	**1,160**	**1,170**	**1,210**	**1,270**	**1,270**	**1,350**	**1,470**	**1,500**	**1,570**	**1,590**
BC Industrial Aggregate	**720**	**740**	**770**	**790**	**800**	**820**	**840**	**870**	**880**	**900**	**910**

% change from previous year

INDUSTRY	2005[r]	2006[r]	2007[r]	2008[r]	2009[r]	2010[r]	2011[r]	2012[r]	2013[r]	2014[r]	2015[p]
Manufacturing Industries	**2.1**	**3.2**	**-1.0**	**3.3**	**4.1**	**4.7**	**-1.6**	**0.3**	**-0.4**	**20.1**	**4.8**
Service Industries	**12.4**	**7.6**	**1.1**	**3.9**	**4.6**	**-0.3**	**6.6**	**10.8**	**2.3**	**2.3**	**0.9**
Motion picture production & post-production	21.8	1.8	-0.3	28.2	-54.4	-7.7	35.4	87.4	40.8	10.6	1.8
Telecommunications	9.2	-2.1	8.1	-1.2	17.9	-8.8	18.9	7.2	-12.7	-0.4	2.1
Engineering services	11.6	6.5	6.6	5.9	6.5	8.6	3.9	3.6	-3.6	3.1	-2.6
Software publishing	1.3	9.8	5.2	1.1	8.8	-7.1	6.3	-0.4	12.4	4.2	-0.2
Other computer and related services	18.4	14.6	-8.1	1.6	14.8	-4.8	0.8	12.3	1.6	7.1	2.8
Other services	10.6	4.6	1.6	0.3	3.9	10.5	-1.4	6.2	6.8	-5.2	2.7
High Technology Sector Total	**10.6**	**6.8**	**0.9**	**3.9**	**4.6**	**0.4**	**5.5**	**9.3**	**2.1**	**4.4**	**1.5**
BC Industrial Aggregate	**3.6**	**2.9**	**3.4**	**2.5**	**0.9**	**2.8**	**2.8**	**3.0**	**1.1**	**2.4**	**1.6**

1. Totals and percent changes are calculated using unrounded data.

[r] Revised

[p] Preliminary

Source: BC Stats and Statistics Canada

TABLE 16. HIGH TECHNOLOGY SECTOR AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS, BY PROVINCE

Province	2005[r]	2006[r]	2007[r]	2008[r]	2009[r]	2010[r]	2011[r]	2012[r]	2013[r]	2014[r]	2015[p]
Canada	1,050	1,120	1,180	1,200	1,230	1,280	1,340	1,390	1,410	1,450	1,480
British Columbia	1,080	1,160	1,170	1,210	1,270	1,270	1,350	1,470	1,500	1,570	1,590
Alberta	1,170	1,350	1,450	1,490	1,500	1,580	1,710	1,770	1,760	1,860	1,880
Saskatchewan	1,040	1,050	1,100	1,100	1,250	1,320	1,410	1,450	1,310	1,410	1,430
Manitoba	1,070	1,050	1,110	1,100	1,160	1,130	1,210	1,300	1,330	1,320	1,360
Ontario	1,100	1,190	1,230	1,270	1,290	1,360	1,390	1,400	1,420	1,440	1,500
Quebec	940	990	1,040	1,010	1,060	1,110	1,170	1,210	1,270	1,300	1,310

% change from previous year

Province	2005[r]	2006[r]	2007[r]	2008[r]	2009[r]	2010[r]	2011[r]	2012[r]	2013[r]	2014[r]	2015[p]
Canada	2.3	7.3	4.9	1.7	2.6	4.0	5.0	3.2	1.9	2.9	2.1
British Columbia	10.6	6.8	0.9	3.9	4.6	0.4	5.5	9.3	2.1	4.4	1.5
Alberta	5.8	15.0	7.1	2.8	1.2	4.8	8.8	3.3	-0.6	5.7	1.2
Saskatchewan	0.4	0.9	4.7	-0.5	14.0	5.7	6.3	3.0	-9.3	7.3	1.6
Manitoba	4.8	-2.0	5.9	-0.9	5.1	-2.7	7.4	7.0	2.9	-1.2	3.4
Ontario	-0.1	8.3	2.9	3.7	1.3	5.2	2.6	0.5	1.5	1.4	4.3
Quebec	1.7	4.7	5.9	-3.6	5.0	4.6	5.4	4.2	4.5	2.5	1.1

[r] Revised

[p] Preliminary

Source: BC Stats

TABLE 17. HIGH TECHNOLOGY SECTOR WAGES AND SALARIES FOR SELECTED U.S. STATES[1]

Value ($ Cdn million)[2]											
State	2005	2006	2007[r]	2008[r]	2009[r]	2010[r]	2011[r]	2012[r]	2013[r]	2014[r]	2015[p]
USA	677,219	683,391	689,459	704,582	730,819	682,542	694,640	745,530	796,824	904,770	1,114,276
California	145,746	146,561	146,688	146,608	151,588	145,683	150,152	169,265	182,852	212,309	270,475
Texas	50,393	52,455	52,835	54,674	55,691	51,357	52,933	56,771	61,655	69,933	84,548
New York	38,571	38,144	38,760	39,807	41,594	39,479	40,705	43,826	46,571	53,922	67,405
Florida	25,882	26,016	25,571	25,951	26,832	24,429	24,426	25,577	27,247	30,833	37,971
Massachusetts	30,664	30,882	31,780	32,887	34,105	33,355	33,603	35,935	38,279	43,809	54,482
Washington	24,000	25,513	27,032	28,632	30,657	28,802	30,378	33,167	35,727	42,023	49,838
Virginia	29,441	29,528	29,699	30,916	33,699	31,536	31,470	32,209	33,188	35,701	43,466
Pennsylvania	23,994	24,121	24,048	24,749	26,428	24,020	23,767	25,241	26,324	29,055	35,234
Illinois	24,603	24,142	23,941	24,464	24,770	22,696	23,156	25,187	26,761	30,314	38,392
New Jersey	28,101	29,205	29,836	29,715	30,143	27,244	26,812	27,951	29,600	32,961	39,418
Michigan	18,487	17,575	17,119	17,119	15,611	14,581	15,340	16,503	17,909	20,352	26,672
North Carolina	16,291	16,227	16,750	17,118	18,132	16,959	17,320	18,481	19,835	22,319	27,903
Georgia	17,757	17,798	17,923	17,928	18,559	17,088	17,383	18,538	19,658	22,012	26,702
Ohio	15,430	15,294	15,552	16,494	16,705	15,318	15,675	15,871	16,749	18,642	22,483
Maryland	18,186	18,153	18,717	19,408	21,467	20,062	19,975	20,943	21,515	23,688	28,237
Colorado	17,789	17,846	17,863	18,270	19,156	17,589	17,919	18,789	20,202	23,093	27,590
Minnesota	12,789	12,606	12,687	13,121	13,336	12,439	12,642	13,068	14,268	15,968	19,560
Arizona	12,391	12,800	12,515	12,747	13,137	12,120	12,576	13,269	14,246	15,797	18,954
Missouri	9,750	9,862	9,812	10,229	11,015	9,755	9,682	10,579	11,348	12,940	15,572
Indiana	9,294	9,230	9,107	9,655	9,866	9,265	9,164	9,435	10,203	10,995	13,593
Other States	107,662	109,433	111,223	114,090	118,328	108,765	109,561	114,926	122,687	138,104	165,784

% change from previous year											
State	2005	2006	2007[r]	2008[r]	2009[r]	2010[r]	2011[r]	2012[r]	2013[r]	2014[r]	2015[p]
USA	-1.4	0.9	0.9	2.2	3.7	-6.6	1.8	7.3	6.9	13.5	23.2
California	-0.5	0.6	0.1	-0.1	3.4	-3.9	3.1	12.7	8.0	16.1	27.4
Texas	0.2	4.1	0.7	3.5	1.9	-7.8	3.1	7.3	8.6	13.4	20.9
New York	-2.3	-1.1	1.6	2.7	4.5	-5.1	3.1	7.7	6.3	15.8	25.0
Florida	0.5	0.5	-1.7	1.5	3.4	-9.0	0.0	4.7	6.5	13.2	23.1
Massachusetts	-3.5	0.7	2.9	3.5	3.7	-2.2	0.7	6.9	6.5	14.4	24.4
Washington	2.7	6.3	6.0	5.9	7.1	-6.0	5.5	9.2	7.7	17.6	18.6
Virginia	1.7	0.3	0.6	4.1	9.0	-6.4	-0.2	2.3	3.0	7.6	21.7
Pennsylvania	-2.8	0.5	-0.3	2.9	6.8	-9.1	-1.1	6.2	4.3	10.4	21.3
Illinois	-0.7	-1.9	-0.8	2.2	1.3	-8.4	2.0	8.8	6.3	13.3	26.6
New Jersey	-4.7	3.9	2.2	-0.4	1.4	-9.6	-1.6	4.2	5.9	11.4	19.6
Michigan	-4.5	-4.9	-2.6	0.0	-8.8	-6.6	5.2	7.6	8.5	13.6	31.1
North Carolina	0.5	-0.4	3.2	2.2	5.9	-6.5	2.1	6.7	7.3	12.5	25.0
Georgia	-2.1	0.2	0.7	0.0	3.5	-7.9	1.7	6.6	6.0	12.0	21.3
Ohio	-3.4	-0.9	1.7	6.1	1.3	-8.3	2.3	1.2	5.5	11.3	20.6
Maryland	-1.1	-0.2	3.1	3.7	10.6	-6.5	-0.4	4.8	2.7	10.1	19.2
Colorado	-2.9	0.3	0.1	2.3	4.8	-8.2	1.9	4.9	7.5	14.3	19.5
Minnesota	-4.9	-1.4	0.6	3.4	1.6	-6.7	1.6	3.4	9.2	11.9	22.5
Arizona	-0.4	3.3	-2.2	1.9	3.1	-7.7	3.8	5.5	7.4	10.9	20.0
Missouri	-1.6	1.1	-0.5	4.3	7.7	-11.4	-0.8	9.3	7.3	14.0	20.3
Indiana	-4.1	-0.7	-1.3	6.0	2.2	-6.1	-1.1	3.0	8.1	7.8	23.6
Other States	-2.2	1.6	1.6	2.6	3.7	-8.1	0.7	4.9	6.8	12.6	20.0

1. Top 20 states by employment in 2015.

2. Figures converted from U.S. dollar data using an average annual exchange rate.

r Revised

p Preliminary

Source: BC Stats

TABLE 18. HIGH TECHNOLOGY SECTOR AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS FOR SELECTED U.S. STATES[1]

Value ($ Cdn)[2]

State	2005	2006	2007[r]	2008[r]	2009[r]	2010[r]	2011[r]	2012[r]	2013[r]	2014[r]	2015[p]
USA	1,698	1,671	1,656	1,669	1,809	1,707	1,703	1,794	1,888	2,109	2,536
California	2,095	2,047	2,033	2,006	2,185	2,106	2,118	2,324	2,453	2,781	3,439
Texas	1,695	1,704	1,663	1,680	1,805	1,686	1,684	1,746	1,841	2,038	2,428
New York	1,724	1,688	1,699	1,724	1,855	1,744	1,739	1,820	1,913	2,181	2,653
Florida	1,379	1,359	1,341	1,353	1,482	1,379	1,373	1,439	1,506	1,660	1,989
Massachusetts	2,023	1,996	2,013	2,025	2,162	2,121	2,103	2,193	2,298	2,586	3,128
Washington	1,890	1,886	1,858	1,881	2,047	1,924	1,943	2,046	2,164	2,504	2,912
Virginia	1,868	1,813	1,792	1,827	2,011	1,888	1,873	1,923	2,017	2,216	2,646
Pennsylvania	1,595	1,556	1,544	1,561	1,723	1,602	1,569	1,644	1,719	1,898	2,272
Illinois	1,695	1,640	1,619	1,635	1,749	1,635	1,638	1,744	1,837	2,040	2,506
New Jersey	1,981	1,987	1,988	2,022	2,177	2,026	2,015	2,127	2,260	2,504	2,985
Michigan	1,637	1,573	1,549	1,578	1,600	1,460	1,465	1,496	1,566	1,716	2,088
North Carolina	1,547	1,511	1,509	1,523	1,669	1,580	1,558	1,614	1,706	1,867	2,230
Georgia	1,609	1,590	1,575	1,577	1,693	1,569	1,580	1,632	1,694	1,838	2,161
Ohio	1,389	1,354	1,351	1,394	1,475	1,365	1,352	1,388	1,448	1,601	1,894
Maryland	1,758	1,717	1,726	1,757	1,944	1,816	1,796	1,888	1,950	2,148	2,545
Colorado	1,813	1,818	1,788	1,780	1,915	1,801	1,771	1,837	1,926	2,153	2,506
Minnesota	1,538	1,494	1,482	1,515	1,640	1,549	1,545	1,578	1,695	1,868	2,247
Arizona	1,601	1,587	1,548	1,576	1,723	1,618	1,624	1,679	1,753	1,938	2,269
Missouri	1,503	1,481	1,451	1,486	1,637	1,519	1,495	1,560	1,607	1,772	2,102
Indiana	1,431	1,401	1,361	1,421	1,518	1,434	1,433	1,444	1,549	1,660	2,009

% change from previous year

State	2005	2006	2007[r]	2008[r]	2009[r]	2010[r]	2011[r]	2012[r]	2013[r]	2014[r]	2015[p]
USA	-3.1	-1.6	-0.9	0.8	8.4	-5.7	-0.3	5.4	5.3	11.7	20.2
California	-2.0	-2.2	-0.7	-1.3	8.9	-3.6	0.6	9.7	5.6	13.4	23.7
Texas	-2.3	0.5	-2.4	1.0	7.5	-6.6	-0.2	3.7	5.4	10.7	19.1
New York	-3.1	-2.1	0.7	1.5	7.6	-6.0	-0.3	4.6	5.1	14.0	21.7
Florida	-3.5	-1.4	-1.3	0.9	9.5	-6.9	-0.5	4.8	4.7	10.3	19.8
Massachusetts	-4.2	-1.3	0.8	0.6	6.8	-1.9	-0.8	4.3	4.8	12.5	20.9
Washington	-1.6	-0.2	-1.5	1.2	8.8	-6.0	1.0	5.3	5.8	15.7	16.3
Virginia	-1.7	-3.0	-1.2	2.0	10.1	-6.1	-0.8	2.7	4.9	9.9	19.4
Pennsylvania	-3.3	-2.5	-0.8	1.1	10.3	-7.0	-2.1	4.8	4.6	10.4	19.7
Illinois	-1.1	-3.2	-1.3	1.0	7.0	-6.5	0.2	6.5	5.3	11.1	22.8
New Jersey	-5.0	0.3	0.0	1.7	7.7	-6.9	-0.5	5.5	6.3	10.8	19.2
Michigan	-4.4	-3.9	-1.6	1.9	1.4	-8.8	0.4	2.1	4.7	9.6	21.7
North Carolina	-3.9	-2.3	-0.1	0.9	9.6	-5.3	-1.4	3.6	5.7	9.4	19.5
Georgia	-2.3	-1.1	-1.0	0.2	7.3	-7.3	0.7	3.3	3.8	8.5	17.6
Ohio	-4.3	-2.5	-0.2	3.1	5.8	-7.5	-0.9	2.6	4.3	10.5	18.3
Maryland	-3.8	-2.3	0.5	1.8	10.6	-6.6	-1.1	5.1	3.3	10.1	18.5
Colorado	-2.5	0.3	-1.7	-0.5	7.6	-6.0	-1.7	3.7	4.9	11.8	16.4
Minnesota	-6.8	-2.9	-0.8	2.2	8.3	-5.6	-0.3	2.1	7.4	10.2	20.3
Arizona	-1.7	-0.9	-2.5	1.8	9.3	-6.1	0.4	3.4	4.4	10.5	17.1
Missouri	-2.8	-1.5	-2.1	2.4	10.1	-7.2	-1.6	4.4	3.0	10.3	18.6
Indiana	-5.1	-2.1	-2.9	4.4	6.8	-5.6	0.0	0.7	7.3	7.2	21.0

1. Top 20 states by employment in 2015.

2. Figures converted from U.S. dollar data using an average annual exchange rate.

r Revised

p Preliminary

Source: BC Stats

TABLE 19. HIGH TECHNOLOGY SECTOR BUSINESS COUNTS,[1] BY DEVELOPMENT REGION AND REGIONAL DISTRICT

Development Region		2012			2013			2014			2015		
	Regional District	Mfg	Service	Total	Mfg	Service	Total	Mfg	Service	Total	Mfg	Service	Total
Vancouver Island/Coast		**102**	**1,338**	**1,440**	**101**	**1,442**	**1,543**	**97**	**1,377**	**1,474**	**106**	**1,375**	**1,481**
23	Alberni-Clayoquot	2	31	33	1	30	31	2	24	26	2	27	29
17	Capital	57	827	884	58	889	947	59	851	910	62	842	904
45	Central Coast	0	5	5	0	4	4	0	4	4	0	3	3
26	Comox Valley[2]	14	133	147	8	93	101	6	88	94	7	89	96
19	Cowichan Valley	9	104	113	10	111	121	7	101	108	10	98	108
43	Mount Waddington	0	10	10	1	11	12	0	11	11	0	9	9
21	Nanaimo	19	211	230	18	234	252	16	217	233	14	236	250
27	Powell River	1	17	18	0	17	17	0	24	24	1	22	23
24	Strathcona	-	-	-	5	53	58	7	57	64	10	49	59
Mainland/Southwest		**508**	**5,586**	**6,094**	**548**	**6,075**	**6,623**	**519**	**5,979**	**6,498**	**527**	**6,128**	**6,655**
09	Fraser Valley	26	212	238	32	242	274	26	223	249	29	243	272
15	Greater Vancouver	475	5,264	5,739	509	5,717	6,226	483	5,642	6,125	490	5,753	6,243
31	Squamish-Lillooet	3	56	59	3	63	66	6	59	65	5	77	82
29	Sunshine Coast	4	54	58	4	53	57	4	55	59	3	55	58
Thompson/Okanagan		**70**	**709**	**779**	**66**	**736**	**802**	**61**	**718**	**779**	**60**	**751**	**811**
35	Central Okanagan	34	287	321	34	300	334	30	304	334	30	326	356
39	Columbia-Shuswap	5	63	68	3	67	70	0	61	61	1	58	59
37	North Okanagan	12	111	123	10	109	119	10	115	125	9	126	135
07	Okanagan-Similkameen	7	80	87	7	89	96	9	81	90	9	86	95
33	Thompson-Nicola	12	168	180	12	171	183	12	157	169	11	155	166
Kootenay		**12**	**197**	**209**	**13**	**219**	**232**	**12**	**216**	**228**	**12**	**208**	**220**
03	Central Kootenay	6	88	94	6	97	103	4	92	96	1	97	98
01	East Kootenay	3	79	82	4	88	92	5	90	95	6	80	86
05	Kootenay Boundary	3	30	33	3	34	37	3	34	37	5	31	36
Cariboo		**18**	**142**	**160**	**18**	**155**	**173**	**18**	**148**	**166**	**16**	**137**	**153**
41	Cariboo	6	59	65	5	58	63	5	44	49	4	42	46
53	Fraser-Fort George	12	83	95	13	97	110	13	104	117	12	95	107
North Coast		**1**	**64**	**65**	**1**	**66**	**67**	**1**	**68**	**69**	**2**	**62**	**64**
49	Kitimat-Stikine	0	42	42	0	45	45	0	45	45	1	44	45
47	Skeena-Queen Charlotte	1	22	23	1	21	22	1	23	24	1	18	19
Nechako		**1**	**42**	**43**	**0**	**47**	**47**	**0**	**49**	**49**	**0**	**52**	**52**
51	Bulkley-Nechako	1	40	41	0	46	46	0	48	48	0	52	52
57	Stikine	0	2	2	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
Northeast		**7**	**203**	**210**	**6**	**206**	**212**	**4**	**207**	**211**	**4**	**188**	**192**
55	Peace River	4	186	190	4	190	194	3	190	193	3	172	175
59	Northern Rockies	3	17	20	2	16	18	1	17	18	1	16	17
Total[3]		**719**	**8,291**	**9,010**	**755**	**8,983**	**9,738**	**714**	**9,006**	**9,720**	**730**	**9,175**	**9,905**

1. Businesses with zero employees are not included in these figures.

2. Data includes Strathcona region prior to 2013.

3. Figures do not add to totals because some establishments did not have geographic codes.

Note that there was a methodological change in 2014 that caused a data break, such that data prior to 2014 are not directly comparable to data from 2014 onward.

Source: BC Stats

TABLE 20. BRITISH COLUMBIA HIGH TECHNOLOGY SECTOR BUSINESS COUNTS,[1] BY INDUSTRY

Industry	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Manufacturing Industries	**779**	**772**	**751**	**722**	**702**	**719**	**755**	**714**	**730**
Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals	60	54	52	48	45	45	51	53	58
Computer and Electronic Products	247	243	231	221	211	223	231	215	209
Aerospace	43	39	39	34	33	39	42	46	48
Medical Equipment	304	308	308	300	294	290	297	270	274
Other Manufacturing	125	128	121	119	119	122	134	130	141
Service Industries	**7,865**	**8,060**	**8,152**	**8,163**	**8,055**	**8,291**	**8,983**	**9,006**	**9,175**
Motion picture production & post production	825	826	771	770	775	781	866	804	816
Telecommunications	284	293	287	282	261	280	287	302	271
Engineering services	1,810	1,796	1,761	1,760	1,718	1,775	1,877	1,827	1,818
Computer and related services	3,060	3,181	3,271	3,298	3,246	3,331	3,678	3,705	3,888
Other services	1,886	1,964	2,062	2,053	2,055	2,124	2,275	2,368	2,382
High Technology Sector	**8,644**	**8,832**	**8,903**	**8,885**	**8,757**	**9,010**	**9,738**	**9,720**	**9,905**

	% change from previous year							
Industry	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014[2]	2015
Manufacturing Industries	**-0.9**	**-2.7**	**-3.9**	**-2.8**	**2.4**	**5.0**	**na**	**2.2**
Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals	-10.0	-3.7	-7.7	-6.3	0.0	13.3	na	9.4
Computer and Electronic Products	-1.6	-4.9	-4.3	-4.5	5.7	3.6	na	-2.8
Aerospace	-9.3	0.0	-12.8	-2.9	18.2	7.7	na	4.3
Medical Equipment	1.3	0.0	-2.6	-2.0	-1.4	2.4	na	1.5
Other Manufacturing	2.4	-5.5	-1.7	0.0	2.5	9.8	na	8.5
Service Industries	**2.5**	**1.1**	**0.1**	**-1.3**	**2.9**	**8.3**	**na**	**1.9**
Motion picture production & post production	0.1	-6.7	-0.1	0.6	0.8	10.9	na	1.5
Telecommunications	3.2	-2.0	-1.7	-7.4	7.3	2.5	na	-10.3
Engineering services	-0.8	-1.9	-0.1	-2.4	3.3	5.7	na	-0.5
Computer and related services	4.0	2.8	0.8	-1.6	2.6	10.4	na	4.9
Other services	4.1	5.0	-0.4	0.1	3.4	7.1	na	0.6
High Technology Sector	**2.2**	**0.8**	**-0.2**	**-1.4**	**2.9**	**8.1**	**na**	**1.9**

1. Businesses with zero employees are not included in these figures.
2. Note that there was a methodological change in 2014 that caused a data break, such that data prior to 2014 are not directly comparable to data from 2014 onward. Therefore, a percent change for 2013-2014 cannot be calculated.

Source: BC Stats and Statistics Canada

TABLE 21. BRITISH COLUMBIA HIGH TECHNOLOGY SECTOR BUSINESS COUNTS, BY INDUSTRY AND BUSINESS SIZE, 2015

	Number of businesses, by number of employees												
Industry	1-4	5-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100-199	200-499	500-999	1,000-1,499	1,500 Plus	Subtotal	None[1]	Total
Manufacturing Industries	**330**	**160**	**97**	**77**	**37**	**15**	**12**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**730**	**829**	**1,559**
Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals	18	11	8	11	6	3	1	0	0	0	58	51	109
Computer and Electronic Products	72	47	29	32	18	4	6	0	1	0	209	329	538
Aerospace	22	9	8	3	1	2	3	0	0	0	48	74	122
Medical Equipment	153	64	33	16	5	2	1	0	0	0	274	176	450
Other Manufacturing	65	29	19	15	7	4	1	1	0	0	141	199	340
Service Industries	**6,359**	**1,112**	**772**	**557**	**226**	**78**	**55**	**8**	**1**	**7**	**9,175**	**31,765**	**40,940**
Motion picture production & post production	648	59	47	31	18	5	7	1	0	0	816	4,888	5,704
Telecommunications	118	39	42	51	11	2	4	0	0	4	271	791	1,062
Engineering services	1,215	206	145	148	70	21	12	1	0	0	1,818	4,185	6,003
Computer and related services	2,744	480	309	209	84	31	23	5	1	2	3,888	12,802	16,690
Other services	1,634	328	229	118	43	19	9	1	0	1	2,382	9,099	11,481
Total for sector	**6,689**	**1,272**	**869**	**634**	**263**	**93**	**67**	**9**	**2**	**7**	**9,905**	**32,594**	**42,499**
Total for all Industries	**109,539**	**37,053**	**23,152**	**14,773**	**4,695**	**1,815**	**872**	**211**	**57**	**93**	**192,260**	**870,001**	**1,062,261**

1. Businesses in this category do not maintain an employee payroll, but may have a workforce consisting of contracted workers or family members. Note that there have been methodological changes to Statistics Canada's Business Register, which is the source of business count data, that have resulted in a substantial increase in the number of businesses with no employees. Figures from earlier editions of the Profile report should not be compared with those presented here.

Source: BC Stats and Statistics Canada

TABLE 22. HIGH TECHNOLOGY SECTOR BUSINESS COUNTS,[1] BY PROVINCE AND INDUSTRY, 2015

Industry	BC	Alberta	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Ontario	Quebec	Canada
Manufacturing Industries	**730**	**534**	**83**	**130**	**2,138**	**1,185**	**4,982**
Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals	58	39	6	13	153	131	420
Computer and Electronic Products	209	155	18	31	831	393	1,687
Aerospace	48	14	0	14	126	86	308
Medical Equipment	274	212	45	47	573	323	1,539
Other Manufacturing	141	114	14	25	455	252	1,028
Service Industries	**9,175**	**13,157**	**1,203**	**1,002**	**28,463**	**11,038**	**66,711**
Motion picture production & post production	816	148	35	75	1,515	959	3,662
Telecommunications	271	208	47	50	804	498	2,078
Engineering services	1,818	3,961	213	162	3,721	1,736	12,373
Computer and related services	3,888	3,916	320	429	18,369	5,898	33,596
Other services	2,382	4,924	588	286	4,054	1,947	15,002
Total for sector	**9,905**	**13,691**	**1,286**	**1,132**	**30,601**	**12,223**	**71,693**
Total for all Industries	**192,260**	**181,773**	**43,513**	**40,562**	**449,541**	**257,224**	**1,254,937**

1. Businesses with zero employees are not included in these figures.

Source: BC Stats and Statistics Canada

TABLE 23. SHIPMENTS AND EXPORTS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA HIGH TECHNOLOGY GOODS AND TOTAL PROCESSED GOODS

	Value ($ 000,000)										
	2005[r]	2006[r]	2007[r]	2008[r]	2009[r]	2010	2011[r]	2012[r]	2013[r]	2014[r]	2015[p]
High Technology Goods											
Total Shipments[1]	2356	2738	2827	2939	2567	2916	2911	3224	3290	3616	3740
Exports	705	857	869	979	857	873	902	995	1032	1137	1370
Exports as % of Shipments	29.9	31.3	30.7	33.3	33.4	29.9	31.0	30.9	31.4	31.4	36.6
Total Processed Goods											
Total Shipments[1]	42,883	44,480	42,418	39,435	32,951	35,575	37,998	38,491	39,895	42,683	43,481
Exports of Processed Goods[2]	22,579	22,776	21,801	19,647	15,545	17,354	18,886	19,281	21,077	22,831	24,521
Export Orientation (%)	52.7	51.2	51.4	49.8	47.2	48.8	49.7	50.1	52.8	53.5	56.4

	% change from previous year										
	2005[r]	2006[r]	2007[r]	2008[r]	2009[r]	2010	2011[r]	2012[r]	2013[r]	2014[r]	2015[p]
High Technology Goods											
Total Shipments	-5.9	16.2	3.3	4.0	-12.7	13.6	-0.2	10.8	2.1	9.9	3.4
Exports	2.7	21.5	1.4	12.7	-12.4	1.8	3.3	10.4	3.7	10.2	20.4
Total Processed Goods											
Total Shipments	3.1	3.7	-4.6	-7.0	-16.4	8.0	6.8	1.3	3.6	7.0	1.9
Exports of Processed Goods	-4.2	0.9	-4.3	-9.9	-20.9	11.6	8.8	2.1	9.3	8.3	7.4

1. Total shipments represent revenues from all production, sales, services and related activities in the manufacturing sector.
2. "Processed goods" excludes selected agricultural, fish, logging, mining and energy products not produced by B.C. manufacturing industries.

[r] Revised

[p] Preliminary

Source: BC Stats and Statistics Canada

TABLE 24. B.C. DOMESTIC EXPORTS OF HIGH TECHNOLOGY GOODS, BY DESTINATION AND MODE OF TRANSPORT

Value ($ million)

Destination	Mode of Transport	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015[p]
United States	Land	330.8	402.0	430.3	436.7	397.8	347.0	359.6	384.8	389.2	416.5	517.9
	Sea	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	2.8	0.0
	Air	156.3	185.5	167.5	177.2	183.2	186.5	178.4	224.1	242.8	274.3	303.4
	Total	487.1	587.5	597.8	613.9	581.0	533.5	538.1	608.9	632.3	693.5	821.3
Pacific Rim	Land	0.6	0.2	8.1	1.9	0.5	0.6	0.2	9.1	12.8	1.4	0.5
(total)	Sea	11.3	5.4	3.3	7.8	7.6	9.5	6.0	15.7	26.2	31.2	22.3
	Air	85.6	88.1	61.9	90.9	75.5	95.1	94.5	96.6	109.0	120.9	149.5
	Total	97.4	93.7	73.3	100.5	83.6	105.2	100.7	121.4	148.0	153.5	172.3
Japan	Land	0.3	0.2	5.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	0.0	0.3	0.0
	Sea	0.1	0.8	0.5	1.3	0.6	0.2	0.7	7.9	3.3	2.9	0.7
	Air	19.6	18.7	10.4	21.9	10.5	9.5	9.8	12.6	18.8	21.7	25.0
	Total	20.0	19.7	16.1	23.3	11.1	9.7	10.5	23.7	22.1	24.9	25.7
Pacific Rim	Land	0.3	0.0	2.9	1.8	0.4	0.6	0.2	5.8	12.8	1.1	0.5
(excluding Japan)	Sea	11.2	4.6	2.8	6.4	7.0	9.3	5.3	7.8	22.9	28.3	21.6
	Air	66.0	69.3	51.4	69.0	65.1	85.6	84.7	84.1	90.3	99.1	124.5
	Total	77.4	74.0	57.2	77.3	72.5	95.5	90.2	97.7	125.9	128.6	146.6
European Union	Land	0.5	0.4	1.0	0.5	1.2	1.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
	Sea	2.1	3.5	15.7	82.5	21.2	8.4	10.5	9.9	8.9	12.8	36.2
	Air	68.1	102.9	110.3	105.9	101.9	135.4	137.1	135.4	133.5	139.2	148.7
	Total	70.7	106.8	127.1	188.8	124.3	144.9	147.8	145.5	142.6	152.2	185.0
All Other Countries	Land	0.7	5.2	4.7	4.8	3.1	1.5	1.5	4.8	1.8	2.6	51.1
	Sea	2.0	2.7	4.3	5.1	1.9	10.5	20.6	19.8	23.1	23.2	22.6
	Air	47.3	60.7	61.5	65.6	63.1	77.2	93.2	94.9	83.8	112.2	117.3
	Total	49.9	68.6	70.6	75.4	68.1	89.2	115.2	119.5	108.8	137.9	191.0
Total	Land	332.5	407.7	444.2	443.8	402.7	350.2	361.5	398.9	404.0	420.6	569.5
	Sea	15.3	11.6	23.4	95.4	30.6	28.4	37.2	45.3	58.4	70.0	81.1
	Air	357.3	437.2	401.2	439.5	423.8	494.2	503.1	551.0	569.2	646.6	718.9
	Total	705.1	856.5	868.8	978.7	857.1	872.8	901.8	995.3	1,031.6	1,137.2	1,369.6

% of Exports to Destination[3]

Destination	Mode of Transport	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015[p]
United States	Land	67.9	68.4	72.0	71.1	68.5	65.0	66.8	63.2	61.6	60.1	63.1
	Sea	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0
	Air	32.1	31.6	28.0	28.9	31.5	34.9	33.2	36.8	38.4	39.5	36.9
Pacific Rim	Land	0.6	0.2	11.1	1.9	0.6	0.6	0.2	7.5	8.6	0.9	0.3
(total)	Sea	11.6	5.8	4.6	7.8	9.1	9.0	6.0	12.9	17.7	20.3	12.9
	Air	87.9	94.0	84.4	90.4	90.4	90.4	93.8	79.6	73.7	78.8	86.7
Japan	Land	1.5	0.8	32.0	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	13.9	0.1	1.0	0.1
	Sea	0.3	4.0	3.3	5.8	5.1	2.3	6.6	33.2	14.9	11.5	2.9
	Air	98.2	95.2	64.6	94.0	94.6	97.5	93.0	52.9	85.0	87.4	97.1
Pacific Rim	Land	0.3	0.0	5.1	2.4	0.6	0.6	0.2	6.0	10.1	0.9	0.4
(excluding Japan)	Sea	14.5	6.2	4.9	8.3	9.7	9.7	5.9	8.0	18.2	22.0	14.7
	Air	85.2	93.7	89.9	89.3	89.7	89.7	93.9	86.1	71.7	77.1	84.9
European Union	Land	0.7	0.4	0.8	0.2	1.0	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0
	Sea	3.0	3.3	12.4	43.7	17.1	5.8	7.1	6.8	6.2	8.4	19.6
	Air	96.3	96.3	86.8	56.1	82.0	93.5	92.7	93.0	93.7	91.5	80.4
All Other Countries	Land	1.3	7.6	6.7	6.3	4.6	1.7	1.3	4.0	1.7	1.9	26.7
	Sea	3.9	3.9	6.1	6.8	2.7	11.8	17.8	16.6	21.3	16.8	11.8
	Air	94.7	88.5	87.1	86.9	92.6	86.5	80.9	79.4	77.1	81.3	61.4
Total	Land	47.2	47.6	51.1	45.3	47.0	40.1	40.1	40.1	39.2	37.0	41.6
	Sea	2.2	1.4	2.7	9.7	3.6	3.3	4.1	4.6	5.7	6.2	5.9
	Air	50.7	51.0	46.2	44.9	49.4	56.6	55.8	55.4	55.2	56.9	52.5

1. Totals may not equal the sum of Land, Sea and Air due to the fact that some respondents did not fill in the survey completely.
2. Shipments by land to overseas markets represent the export of B.C. produced high technology products transshipped through U.S. Ports such as Seattle or Portland.
3. Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.

[r] Revised
[p] Preliminary
Source: BC Stats

TABLE 25. TOP 25 BRITISH COLUMBIA HIGH TECHNOLOGY EXPORT COMMODITIES, 2015[P]

HS Code	Commodity Description[1]	Value ($000,000)	% Total Exports
88033000	Aircraft parts nes	197.8	14.4
85258020	Digital cameras	151.2	11.0
88023000	Aircraft nes of an unladen weight > 2,000 kg but not exceeding 15,000 kg	106.5	7.8
85258010	Television cameras	104.1	7.6
90328900	Automatic regulating or controlling instruments and apparatus, nes	85.9	6.3
90189000	Instruments and appliances used in medical or veterinary sciences, nes	72.9	5.3
88024000	Aircraft nes of an unladen weight exceeding 15,000 kg	66.7	4.9
90213900	Artificial parts of the body, nes	54.4	4.0
85176211	Telephonic or telegraphic switching apparatus	35.2	2.6
90158000	Surveying, hydrographic, oceanographic, meteorological or geophysical inst nes	31.7	2.3
90181900	Electro-diagnostic apparatus, nes	31.6	2.3
84715000	Process units, o/t 8471.41/.49, w/n cntg in same housing storage, input, output units	30.5	2.2
28444019	Radioactive elements & isotopes and compounds, nes	26.6	1.9
84733000	Parts and accessories of automatic data processing machines & units thereof	19.1	1.4
84714900	Other digital automatic data processing machines, presented in the form of systems	18.8	1.4
84119100	Parts of turbo-jets or turbo-propellers	17.4	1.3
88032000	Aircraft under-carriages and parts thereof	15.5	1.1
90319000	Parts and accessories for measuring or checking inst, appl and machines, nes	14.8	1.1
84705000	Cash registers	14.7	1.1
85269200	Radio remote control apparatus	14.4	1.0
85176190	Base stations, nes	13.1	1.0
90278000	Instruments and apparatus for physical or chemical analysis, nes	11.7	0.9
84714100	Other automatic data processing machines, with at least cpu, input and output units, o/t portable	11.3	0.8
85256000	Transmission apparatus,for radio-broadcasting/tv,incorporating reception apparatus	10.9	0.8
90221400	Apparatus based on the use of X-rays for medical, surgical, or vet uses, nes	10.0	0.7
Subtotal		**1,166.7**	**85.2**
	All Other High Technology Commodities	202.9	14.8
Total		**1,369.6**	**100.0**

HS code = Harmonized System commodity code; nes=Not Elsewhere Specified

1. Commodity descriptions are drawn from the approved Harmonized System coding manual. They contain some abbreviations that have been left in the original form in this table.

[P] Preliminary

Source: BC Stats and Statistics Canada

TABLE 26. TOP 25 BRITISH COLUMBIA HIGH TECHNOLOGY IMPORT COMMODITIES, 2015[P]

HS Code	Commodity Description[1]	Value ($000,000)	% Total Exports
8802400016	Airplanes and other aircraft, passenger, of an unladen weight > 15,000 kg, new	845.4	12.3
8517120020	Cellular telephones, other than for installation in motor vehicles	708.8	10.3
8517620090	Machines for r/c/t or regeneration voice, images or data, incl switching & routing app,nes	470.5	6.9
8471300000	Portable automatic data processing machines, <= 10 kg, with cpu, keyboard and display	466.7	6.8
8471500090	Processing units,o/t 8471.41/.49,w/n cntg: storage/input/output unit,o/t CRT,nes	221.7	3.2
3004900079	Medicaments, nes, for human use, in dosage	216.2	3.2
3002100090	Antisera,other blood fract,immunological prod,w/n mod/obt biotechnological proc,nes	196.9	2.9
8803300000	Parts of airplanes or helicopters nes	175.9	2.6
8443990090	Other parts and accessories of printing machinery, nes	160.8	2.3
8528723300	Television receivers, colour, high definition, with flat panel screen, nes	152.1	2.2
8411910020	Parts of turbo-jets or turbo-propellers for aircraft	142.3	2.1
8802120010	Helicopters, of an unladen weight > 2,000 kg, new	96.2	1.4
8411120010	Turbo-jets, for aircraft turbines, of a thrust exceeding 25 kN	89.3	1.3
8802400017	Airplanes and other aircraft, cargo, of an unladen weight > 15,000 kg, new	87.4	1.3
8525800050	Digital cameras and video camera recorders	86.3	1.3
8517700090	Parts tel sets; oth app for trans/recep voice/img/data, o/t 84.43,85.25,85.27,85.28, nes[2]	78.2	1.1
3002100029	Antisera & o blood fract, human orig, therapeutic/prophylactic use in humans,nes	71.7	1.0
8803200000	Under-carriages and parts thereof, for aircraft	63.8	0.9
8443310000	Machines performing two or more functions of prntg/cpyg/fax, conn to adpm or network	62.5	0.9
8471700013	Magnetic disc drives for hard magnetic disks, other than in form of system	59.7	0.9
8473309000	Parts & access (o/t printed circuit assy) of the machines of heading 84.71, nes[3]	58.9	0.9
8525600099	Other transceivers, for frequencies exceeding 400 MHz	57.8	0.8
8544700090	Optical fibre cables, made up of individually sheathed fibre, etc, nes	54.7	0.8
3002200090	Vaccines, nes, for human medicine	50.8	0.7
8528510000	Other monitors, of a kind used in an automatic data processing system of hd 84.71	49.0	0.7
Subtotal		**4,723.8**	**69.0**
	All Other High Technology Commodities	2,125.6	31.0
Total		**6,849.3**	**100.0**

HS code = Harmonized System commodity code; nes=Not Elsewhere Specified

1. Commodity descriptions are drawn from the approved Harmonized System coding manual. They contain some abbreviations that have been left in the original form in this table.
2. Refers to facsimile machines, transmission/reception apparatus for radio/TV broadcasting.
3. Refers to automatic data processing machines, magnetic or optical readers, etc.

[P] Preliminary

Source: BC Stats

TABLE 27. BRITISH COLUMBIA DOMESTIC EXPORTS OF HIGH TECHNOLOGY GOODS AND TOTAL GOODS, BY DESTINATION

	Value ($ 000,000)										
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
High Technology Exports											
United States	487.1	587.5	597.8	613.9	581.0	533.5	538.1	608.9	632.3	693.5	821.3
Mexico	4.7	4.8	7.8	6.8	6.1	7.3	6.3	10.6	5.4	2.9	40.8
European Union	70.7	106.8	127.1	188.8	124.3	144.9	147.8	145.5	142.6	152.2	185.0
United Kingdom	15.4	17.0	19.2	24.3	20.0	23.4	27.1	21.9	16.2	18.3	46.5
France	7.9	5.9	5.0	6.5	5.9	6.3	6.4	5.1	7.9	10.7	15.5
Germany	10.4	14.6	40.4	79.3	26.3	28.4	29.8	34.9	31.2	30.2	32.2
Italy	9.4	22.5	21.9	23.1	26.6	33.7	26.5	20.2	22.0	29.9	29.1
Netherlands	6.8	6.5	8.8	11.5	12.6	15.5	14.4	16.6	28.3	34.4	33.0
Pacific Rim	97.4	93.7	73.3	100.5	83.6	105.2	100.7	121.4	148.0	153.5	172.3
Hong Kong	14.9	9.8	5.0	8.6	14.7	20.9	18.9	17.3	14.7	18.5	17.7
Mainland China	23.3	17.6	14.4	21.6	13.7	21.3	19.5	20.7	25.3	30.5	33.4
Japan	20.0	19.7	16.1	23.3	11.1	9.7	10.5	23.7	22.1	24.9	25.7
South Korea	8.1	10.6	6.6	14.1	8.7	7.3	10.7	13.5	14.1	10.9	11.5
Taiwan	7.5	7.1	5.7	6.0	2.8	4.2	7.4	5.9	8.4	4.1	8.4
All Other Countries	45.2	63.8	62.7	68.7	62.0	81.9	108.9	108.8	103.4	135.0	150.2
Total	**705.1**	**856.5**	**868.8**	**978.7**	**857.1**	**872.8**	**901.8**	**995.3**	**1,031.6**	**1,137.2**	**1,369.6**
Total Exports											
United States	22,101.5	20,517.3	19,076.8	17,582.0	12,920.2	13,252.1	14,005.4	14,031.5	15,524.4	17,952.7	18,738.0
Mexico	237.0	185.3	195.8	343.6	162.1	192.3	156.1	101.2	124.6	111.0	182.1
European Union	2,454.1	2,257.8	2,321.0	2,618.8	1,690.2	2,023.3	2,321.3	1,793.3	1,570.9	1,591.4	1,495.6
United Kingdom	421.0	386.2	401.3	405.2	266.2	293.7	417.5	328.4	336.5	383.6	397.6
France	189.5	152.4	167.8	201.5	116.8	98.8	108.6	75.3	71.0	90.6	94.4
Germany	470.6	443.3	463.5	516.3	234.0	379.2	280.9	247.9	224.1	251.8	258.7
Italy	565.9	471.1	431.6	485.3	342.6	451.8	515.2	326.8	280.0	183.3	156.1
Netherlands	300.7	368.9	405.1	477.0	438.3	442.3	619.5	520.8	301.4	274.1	242.2
Pacific Rim	8,077.5	9,037.7	8,605.6	10,666.4	9,128.1	11,569.4	14,022.6	13,651.4	14,331.2	14,211.9	13,456.2
Hong Kong	213.2	199.2	166.3	237.9	210.0	238.2	260.5	218.6	201.1	249.9	236.7
Mainland China	1,325.5	1,485.6	1,722.8	1,961.7	2,501.4	3,837.1	4,802.4	5,752.3	6,600.6	6,422.7	5,982.0
Japan	4,163.8	4,709.8	4,134.5	5,026.1	3,551.0	4,193.2	4,642.8	4,139.2	4,050.9	3,644.7	3,623.8
South Korea	1,167.7	1,364.6	1,307.8	1,963.8	1,664.1	1,883.7	2,725.4	1,891.4	1,816.2	2,089.4	1,836.7
Taiwan	498.7	520.7	462.3	598.2	463.1	493.8	723.6	655.5	599.8	542.3	560.6
All Other Countries	1,297.2	1,467.9	1,324.5	1,913.3	1,339.7	1,609.0	2,166.1	1,906.7	1,870.4	1,898.1	1,993.5
Total	**34,167.3**	**33,466.0**	**31,523.6**	**33,124.1**	**25,240.3**	**28,646.1**	**32,671.5**	**31,484.0**	**33,421.5**	**35,765.1**	**35,865.5**

	% change from previous year										
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015[p]
High Technology Exports											
United States	-4.3	20.6	1.8	2.7	-5.4	-8.2	0.9	13.1	3.8	9.7	18.4
Mexico	31.4	2.8	62.6	-13.8	-9.2	19.2	-14.0	69.4	-49.1	-46.2	1299.6
European Union	7.1	51.1	19.0	48.6	34.1	16.6	2.0	-1.6	-2.0	6.8	21.5
United Kingdom	-20.6	10.4	13.2	26.3	-17.6	17.1	15.9	-19.1	-26.4	13.1	154.5
France	-17.2	-24.8	-15.3	28.5	-8.2	5.2	3.1	-20.5	54.9	34.9	44.6
Germany	9.8	40.3	176.5	96.3	-66.9	8.3	4.9	16.9	-10.7	-3.2	6.9
Italy	104.2	140.0	-2.6	5.5	15.1	26.3	-21.2	-24.0	9.0	36.1	-2.8
Netherlands	13.6	-4.2	35.8	30.8	9.2	23.2	-7.3	15.0	70.7	21.5	-3.9
Pacific Rim	46.9	-3.8	-21.7	37.1	-16.8	25.8	-4.3	20.6	21.9	3.7	12.3
Hong Kong	37.0	-34.0	-48.9	72.2	70.1	41.8	-9.4	-8.4	-15.2	26.4	-4.5
Mainland China	60.7	-24.1	-18.6	50.0	-36.3	54.7	-8.2	6.2	22.1	20.5	9.3
Japan	80.8	-1.5	-18.1	44.3	-52.5	-12.1	7.9	126.2	-7.0	12.6	3.4
South Korea	6.0	30.6	-37.2	112.0	38.5	15.3	46.0	25.8	4.4	-22.3	5.3
Taiwan	139.9	-5.3	-19.0	5.3	-54.1	50.2	78.1	-19.9	41.5	-51.3	106.5
All Other Countries	8.9	-41.1	-1.6	9.5	-9.7	32.1	33.0	-0.1	-5.0	30.7	11.2
Total Growth	**2.7**	**21.5**	**1.4**	**12.7**	**-12.4**	**1.8**	**3.3**	**10.4**	**3.7**	**10.2**	**20.4**
Total Exports											
United States	9.8	-7.2	-7.0	-7.8	-26.5	2.6	5.7	0.2	10.6	15.6	4.4
Mexico	19.5	-21.8	5.7	75.5	-52.8	18.6	-18.8	-35.2	23.1	-10.9	64.1
European Union	12.2	-8.0	2.8	12.8	-35.5	19.7	14.7	-22.7	-12.4	1.3	-6.0
United Kingdom	23.3	-8.3	3.9	1.0	-34.3	10.3	42.2	-21.3	2.4	14.0	3.6
France	5.0	-19.6	10.1	20.1	-42.0	-15.5	9.9	-30.6	-5.8	27.7	4.2
Germany	9.9	-5.8	4.6	11.4	-54.7	62.1	-25.9	-11.7	-9.6	12.3	2.7
Italy	22.2	-16.7	-8.4	12.4	-29.4	31.9	14.0	-36.6	-14.3	-34.5	-14.9
Netherlands	-7.5	22.7	9.8	17.8	-8.1	0.9	40.0	-15.9	-42.1	-9.0	-11.7
Pacific Rim	8.1	11.9	-4.8	23.9	-14.4	26.7	21.2	-2.6	5.0	-0.8	-5.3
Hong Kong	-15.5	-6.5	-16.5	43.0	-11.7	13.4	9.3	-16.1	-8.0	24.3	-5.3
Mainland China	8.2	12.1	16.0	13.9	27.5	53.4	25.2	19.8	14.7	-2.7	-6.9
Japan	9.4	13.1	-12.2	21.6	-29.3	18.1	10.7	-10.8	-2.1	-10.0	-0.6
South Korea	28.4	16.9	-4.2	49.9	-15.1	13.2	44.7	-30.6	-4.0	15.0	-12.1
Taiwan	2.5	4.4	-11.2	29.4	-22.6	6.6	46.5	-9.4	-8.5	-9.6	3.4
All Other Countries	27.9	13.2	-9.8	44.5	-30.0	20.1	34.6	-12.0	-1.9	1.5	5.0
Total Growth	**10.2**	**-2.1**	**-5.8**	**5.1**	**-23.8**	**13.5**	**14.1**	**-3.6**	**6.2**	**7.0**	**0.3**

[r] Revised

[p] Preliminary

Source: BC Stats and Statistics Canada

TABLE 28. BRITISH COLUMBIA IMPORTS OF HIGH TECHNOLOGY GOODS, BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN

Value ($ 000,000)

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010r	2011r	2012r	2013r	2014r	2015p
United States	1,665.5	1,472.9	1,555.1	1,610.1	1,305.1	1,491.2	1,436.8	1,579.5	1,759.1	2,077.0	2,483.7
Mexico	328.3	402.4	500.1	543.6	455.0	645.6	630.2	553.7	531.5	535.2	529.9
European Union	375.2	398.4	405.5	500.6	504.1	581.7	569.1	596.6	631.5	643.5	795.1
United Kingdom	104.0	92.0	97.1	114.1	129.5	140.2	142.6	111.2	105.9	112.2	116.9
France	51.9	67.0	67.8	81.5	75.7	98.0	83.6	81.5	105.0	79.1	206.8
Germany	92.3	99.4	97.4	128.9	107.6	109.9	127.1	175.4	181.2	188.2	202.7
Italy	15.2	22.6	19.3	16.9	20.7	33.2	27.2	31.1	36.8	44.6	40.3
Netherlands	14.5	9.8	16.9	30.6	30.6	36.1	33.1	19.0	18.2	20.7	25.2
Pacific Rim	1,482.7	1,579.7	1,891.1	2,059.1	1,768.5	2,316.0	2,483.7	2,506.6	2,325.7	2,363.9	2,710.5
Hong Kong	9.7	10.9	11.1	12.5	11.2	10.3	4.3	3.7	2.9	4.5	4.4
Mainland China	666.0	787.0	969.7	1,108.9	1,041.7	1,433.6	1,580.7	1,698.3	1,490.1	1,626.2	1,844.2
Japan	282.0	234.4	262.0	265.9	191.0	232.7	224.3	237.5	209.4	196.4	202.1
South Korea	116.3	101.2	115.9	142.5	129.6	157.4	140.9	82.0	165.7	92.3	97.3
Taiwan	115.7	114.2	148.0	138.4	104.0	148.4	226.4	163.1	163.6	133.4	162.9
All Other Countries	339.9	224.7	287.5	258.5	215.5	275.6	222.7	258.6	292.7	299.6	330.1
Total Value	**4,191.7**	**4,078.2**	**4,639.3**	**4,971.9**	**4,248.2**	**5,310.2**	**5,342.5**	**5,495.0**	**5,540.5**	**5,919.2**	**6,849.3**

% change from previous year

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010r	2011r	2012r	2013r	2014r	2015p
United States	3.9	-11.6	5.6	3.5	-18.9	14.3	-3.6	9.9	11.4	18.1	19.6
Mexico	18.0	22.6	24.3	8.7	-16.3	41.9	-2.4	-12.1	-4.0	0.7	-1.0
European Union	-10.0	6.2	1.8	23.5	0.7	15.4	-2.2	4.8	5.8	1.9	23.6
United Kingdom	-18.8	-11.5	5.6	17.4	13.5	8.3	1.7	-22.0	-4.8	6.0	4.1
France	-35.7	29.1	1.2	20.2	-7.1	29.4	-14.6	-2.6	28.8	-24.7	161.6
Germany	5.4	7.6	-1.9	32.3	-16.6	2.1	15.7	37.9	3.3	3.8	7.7
Italy	-34.0	48.0	-14.2	-12.7	22.9	60.3	-18.1	14.3	18.2	21.2	-9.5
Netherlands	17.3	-32.3	72.1	80.7	0.1	18.0	-8.3	-42.6	-4.3	13.7	22.1
Pacific Rim	16.8	6.5	19.7	8.9	-14.1	31.0	7.2	0.9	-7.2	1.6	14.7
Hong Kong	53.7	12.4	1.7	12.5	-10.3	-7.7	-58.1	-13.4	-22.8	56.2	-2.0
Mainland China	36.7	18.2	23.2	14.4	-6.1	37.6	10.3	7.4	-12.3	9.1	13.4
Japan	13.4	-16.9	11.8	1.5	-28.2	21.8	-3.6	5.9	-11.9	-6.2	2.9
South Korea	-10.9	-13.0	14.6	22.9	-9.0	21.4	-10.5	-41.8	101.9	-44.3	5.4
Taiwan	0.3	-1.3	29.5	-6.5	-24.8	42.6	52.6	-28.0	0.3	-18.4	22.1
All Other Countries	73.2	-33.9	27.9	-10.1	-16.6	27.9	-19.2	16.1	13.2	2.4	10.2
Total Growth	**11.4**	**-2.7**	**13.8**	**7.2**	**-14.6**	**25.0**	**0.6**	**2.9**	**0.8**	**6.8**	**15.7**

r Revised

p Preliminary

Source: BC Stats

TABLE 29. BRITISH COLUMBIA BALANCE OF TRADE IN HIGH TECHNOLOGY GOODS, BY COUNTRY

	Balance ($ 000,000)										
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010[r]	2011[r]	2012[r]	2013[r]	2014[r]	2015[p]
United States	-932.7	-656.4	-889.6	-996.2	-724.0	-957.7	-896.3	-970.6	-1,126.8	-1,383.5	-1,662.4
Mexico	-320.2	-391.9	-488.1	-534.3	-448.2	-638.0	-622.4	-542.0	-523.5	-530.4	-486.3
European Union	-240.3	-201.9	-237.7	-281.2	-360.3	-423.0	-390.4	-410.8	-436.6	-394.2	-521.6
United Kingdom	-68.9	-62.6	-71.8	-80.4	-103.1	-112.6	-110.9	-85.1	-83.7	-67.4	-53.2
France	-42.0	-37.6	-61.8	-74.1	-67.9	-91.2	-74.6	-74.0	-95.1	-65.2	-184.1
Germany	-61.7	-55.2	-40.0	-39.8	-78.4	-78.1	-93.3	-128.9	-123.8	-115.6	-137.4
Italy	-5.8	0.3	2.8	6.8	6.1	0.5	-0.5	-10.8	-14.1	-14.4	-10.4
Netherlands	0.2	5.0	1.8	-15.4	-17.1	-18.7	-14.3	0.4	20.1	32.9	32.5
Pacific Rim	-1,180.5	-1,302.8	-1,636.2	-1,873.0	-1,649.9	-2,180.2	-2,316.1	-2,334.8	-2,130.5	-2,133.3	-2,444.7
Hong Kong	69.5	45.3	32.1	10.6	6.9	16.2	27.8	23.8	17.2	20.8	23.5
Mainland China	-630.3	-753.9	-921.9	-1,067.6	-1,022.7	-1,406.8	-1,551.4	-1,670.3	-1,456.9	-1,588.6	-1,802.7
Japan	-231.8	-190.6	-225.7	-237.0	-177.3	-220.8	-211.8	-210.7	-180.4	-157.9	-152.6
South Korea	-99.4	-81.1	-101.3	-123.0	-118.7	-146.0	-126.6	-67.3	-150.7	-77.4	-82.7
Taiwan	-98.7	-99.2	-136.9	-129.5	-100.5	-142.1	-218.0	-156.9	-154.4	-127.7	-151.5
All Other Countries	-243.6	-125.2	-167.6	-164.4	-65.0	-160.7	-67.1	-112.6	-108.8	-117.4	-120.9
Total	**-2,917.3**	**-2,678.2**	**-3,419.3**	**-3,849.2**	**-3,247.4**	**-4,359.6**	**-4,292.2**	**-4,370.8**	**-4,326.2**	**-4,558.7**	**-5,235.9**

Note: The trade balance is the net of total exports minus total imports. Total exports include re-exports, whereas domestic exports are shipments of goods produced within Canada only (in the case of tables in this report, within B.C. only).

[r] Revised

[p] Preliminary

Source: BC Stats

TABLE 30. BRITISH COLUMBIA DOMESTIC EXPORTS OF HIGH TECHNOLOGY GOODS, BY COMMODITY GROUP

Value ($ 000,000)

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013[r]	2014[r]	2015[p]
Biotechnology	7.9	7.2	4.1	2.9	3.5	3.1	2.5	3.3	2.9	3.1	3.7
Life Sciences	140.2	179.4	132.7	132.0	141.2	151.1	157.3	151.6	175.3	192.8	228.4
Opto-Electronics	35.7	37.1	49.7	124.2	48.3	39.1	41.6	34.0	40.1	46.1	47.1
Computers and Telecommunications	286.4	345.0	395.9	406.6	394.4	406.6	377.1	389.7	394.5	437.4	506.6
Electronics	15.4	14.1	6.4	11.9	34.7	5.7	12.5	29.3	21.3	23.8	23.0
Computer Integrated Manufacturing	104.1	101.0	94.0	109.8	89.8	99.9	119.8	134.3	109.3	91.4	115.9
Material Design	1.9	2.1	2.7	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.1	3.6	3.8	2.6	2.2
Aerospace	109.6	170.4	182.9	189.4	141.3	164.1	185.4	247.1	281.2	335.2	435.6
Weapons and Nuclear	4.1	0.2	0.4	0.5	2.7	1.9	4.5	2.3	3.4	4.6	7.1
Total	**705.1**	**856.5**	**868.8**	**978.7**	**857.1**	**872.8**	**901.8**	**995.3**	**1,031.6**	**1,137.2**	**1,369.6**

% change from previous year

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013[r]	2014[r]	2015[p]
Biotechnology	83.9	-8.5	-43.8	-29.8	22.1	-10.1	-18.6	30.8	-12.9	6.5	20.7
Life Sciences	-33.4	28.0	-26.0	-0.6	7.0	7.0	4.1	-3.6	15.6	10.0	18.4
Opto-Electronics	4.9	4.1	33.9	149.8	-61.2	-19.0	6.4	-18.4	18.1	15.0	2.2
Computers and Telecommunications	10.4	20.5	14.7	2.7	-3.0	3.1	-7.2	3.3	1.2	10.9	15.8
Electronics	72.9	-8.4	-54.5	85.7	192.0	-83.6	118.7	135.1	-27.2	11.8	-3.6
Computer Integrated Manufacturing	6.7	-3.0	-7.0	16.9	-18.2	11.2	20.0	12.1	-18.7	-16.3	26.7
Material Design	29.5	13.5	27.1	-44.0	-8.9	-0.9	-18.1	224.9	3.6	-30.5	-16.4
Aerospace	58.7	55.5	7.3	3.5	-25.4	16.1	13.0	33.3	13.8	19.2	29.9
Weapons and Nuclear	191.0	-96.3	174.8	13.3	473.1	-31.2	142.5	-48.5	45.1	37.3	53.7
Total	**2.7**	**21.5**	**1.4**	**12.7**	**-12.4**	**1.8**	**3.3**	**10.4**	**3.7**	**10.2**	**20.4**

[r] Revised

[p] Preliminary

Source: BC Stats

TABLE 31. BRITISH COLUMBIA IMPORTS OF HIGH TECHNOLOGY GOODS, BY COMMODITY GROUP

Value ($ 000,000)

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010[r]	2011[r]	2012[r]	2013[r]	2014[r]	2015[p]
Biotechnology	35.3	43.8	59.9	84.9	100.9	138.7	157.0	186.8	241.5	280.3	319.6
Life Sciences	475.2	496.7	506.0	603.5	602.3	695.3	651.6	729.6	698.7	725.2	786.5
Opto-Electronics	205.1	299.6	337.9	403.7	285.7	371.9	331.6	271.7	258.3	269.3	266.8
Computers and Telecommunications	2,425.3	2,359.8	2,750.2	2,816.7	2,346.9	2,925.5	3,120.9	3,196.8	2,849.4	2,930.7	3,223.2
Electronics	245.6	253.2	253.6	278.3	269.7	379.5	345.6	323.5	378.9	321.5	302.3
Computer Integrated Manufacturing	181.8	195.8	159.6	149.2	143.7	174.4	191.2	180.6	178.9	204.4	229.3
Material Design	17.1	24.3	18.0	29.1	21.4	25.9	45.8	48.4	50.7	57.0	61.0
Aerospace	590.9	385.3	537.2	588.4	457.5	580.3	473.2	534.5	861.5	1,115.6	1,642.0
Weapons and Nuclear	15.3	19.7	16.8	18.4	20.0	18.7	25.6	23.2	22.6	15.3	18.6
Total	**4,191.7**	**4,078.2**	**4,639.3**	**4,971.9**	**4,248.2**	**5,310.2**	**5,342.5**	**5,495.0**	**5,540.5**	**5,919.2**	**6,849.3**

% change from previous year

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010[r]	2011[r]	2012[r]	2013[r]	2014[r]	2015[p]
Biotechnology	3.1	24.0	36.8	41.8	18.8	37.5	13.2	19.0	29.3	16.0	14.0
Life Sciences	4.3	4.5	1.9	19.3	-0.2	15.4	-6.3	12.0	-4.2	3.8	8.5
Opto-Electronics	66.1	46.0	12.8	19.5	-29.2	30.1	-10.8	-18.1	-4.9	4.3	-0.9
Computers and Telecommunications	1.3	-2.7	16.5	2.4	-16.7	24.7	6.7	2.4	-10.9	2.9	10.0
Electronics	74.9	3.1	0.2	9.7	-3.1	40.7	-8.9	-6.4	17.2	-15.2	-6.0
Computer Integrated Manufacturing	-3.6	7.7	-18.5	-6.5	-3.6	21.3	9.7	-5.5	-0.9	14.2	12.2
Material Design	-35.7	42.0	-26.0	61.5	-26.2	20.8	76.6	5.8	4.7	12.5	7.0
Aerospace	63.5	-34.8	39.4	9.5	-22.2	26.9	-18.5	13.0	61.2	29.5	47.2
Weapons and Nuclear	-61.2	28.3	-14.5	9.2	8.9	-6.5	37.3	-9.7	-2.6	-32.3	21.6
Total	**11.4**	**-2.7**	**13.8**	**7.2**	**-14.6**	**25.0**	**0.6**	**2.9**	**0.8**	**6.8**	**15.7**

[r] Revised

[p] Preliminary

Source: BC Stats

TABLE 32. BRITISH COLUMBIA BALANCE OF TRADE IN HIGH TECHNOLOGY GOODS, BY COMMODITY GROUP

	Balance ($ 000,000)										
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010[r]	2011[r]	2012[r]	2013[r]	2014[r]	2015[p]
Biotechnology	-27.3	-36.6	-55.8	-82.1	-97.4	-135.6	-154.4	-183.5	-238.6	-277.2	-315.8
Life Sciences	-325.6	-310.8	-367.6	-467.1	-457.2	-540.1	-488.7	-573.2	-518.0	-527.5	-552.2
Opto-Electronics	-165.6	-258.5	-286.3	-277.7	-233.7	-330.0	-286.6	-236.0	-214.3	-221.3	-217.7
Computers and Telecommunications	-2,046.7	-1,905.6	-2,296.5	-2,377.2	-1,923.7	-2,483.6	-2,688.6	-2,766.3	-2,412.1	-2,430.0	-2,637.2
Electronics	116.2	91.6	-56.8	-210.4	-228.1	-367.0	-324.2	-287.4	-352.1	-291.4	-271.3
Computer Integrated Manufacturing	-67.7	-80.6	-58.9	-35.2	-51.6	-71.9	-68.9	-44.3	-67.4	-109.1	-109.7
Material Design	-13.2	-21.0	-14.4	-27.4	-19.9	-24.3	-44.6	-44.6	-46.8	-54.0	-58.5
Aerospace	-376.9	-138.4	-267.4	-354.9	-219.2	-390.7	-215.5	-214.9	-458.1	-637.8	-1,062.0
Weapons and Nuclear	-10.5	-18.5	-15.5	-17.2	-16.7	-16.5	-20.7	-20.6	-18.9	-10.4	-11.4
Total	**-2,917.3**	**-2,678.2**	**-3,419.3**	**-3,849.2**	**-3,247.4**	**-4,359.6**	**-4,292.2**	**-4,370.8**	**-4,326.2**	**-4,558.7**	**-5,235.9**

Note: The trade balance is the net of *total* exports minus total imports. Total exports include re-exports, whereas *domestic* exports are shipments of goods produced within Canada only (in the case of tables in this report, within B.C. only).

[r] Revised

[p] Preliminary

Source: BC Stats

TABLE 33. B.C. DOMESTIC EXPORTS OF HIGH TECHNOLOGY GOODS TO THE UNITED STATES, BY COMMODITY GROUP

Value ($ 000,000)

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013r	2014r	2015p
Biotechnology	3.3	2.0	1.3	0.3	1.0	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1
Life Sciences	103.4	124.1	79.7	73.6	88.9	85.8	89.2	93.6	111.8	124.7	163.7
Opto-Electronics	19.9	18.7	21.8	25.2	14.1	14.0	18.3	13.0	16.6	19.8	20.1
Computers and Telecommunications	204.2	229.7	277.3	288.7	280.6	259.7	232.1	246.1	235.9	247.4	303.7
Electronics	4.0	3.7	2.6	4.8	31.3	1.2	2.8	7.3	6.7	6.6	10.6
Computer Integrated Manufacturing	62.4	58.3	57.9	65.5	47.4	50.0	58.3	58.6	52.1	60.8	84.8
Material Design	1.5	0.9	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.8	3.3	3.5	2.1	2.0
Aerospace	88.2	150.0	156.4	154.8	116.0	119.9	134.1	185.3	202.9	230.1	233.1
Weapons and Nuclear	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.9	1.3	2.2	1.5	2.7	2.0	3.2
Total	**487.1**	**587.5**	**597.8**	**613.9**	**581.0**	**533.5**	**538.1**	**608.9**	**632.3**	**693.5**	**821.3**

% change from previous year

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013r	2014r	2015p
Biotechnology	82.9	-40.3	-33.3	-79.2	254.5	-21.5	-48.5	-58.9	-82.5	97.9	117.3
Life Sciences	-40.0	20.1	-35.8	-7.6	20.8	-3.5	4.0	4.9	19.4	11.5	31.3
Opto-Electronics	-10.1	-6.1	16.5	15.6	-43.9	-0.5	30.3	-28.7	27.2	19.1	1.6
Computers and Telecommunications	3.4	12.5	20.7	4.1	-2.8	-7.5	-10.6	6.0	-4.1	4.9	22.8
Electronics	25.4	-9.0	-29.9	87.5	547.9	-96.0	126.1	159.4	-8.2	-2.3	60.9
Computer Integrated Manufacturing	11.1	-6.5	-0.7	13.1	-27.6	5.5	16.4	0.6	-11.0	16.6	39.5
Material Design	14.6	-41.6	-27.8	20.5	16.0	-19.0	5.7	333.5	6.5	-38.9	-5.3
Aerospace	61.8	70.0	4.3	-1.0	-25.1	3.4	11.8	38.2	9.5	13.4	1.3
Weapons and Nuclear	-43.1	-54.3	181.1	-7.1	217.7	49.5	73.1	-33.3	81.4	-25.5	57.4
Total	**-4.3**	**20.6**	**1.8**	**2.7**	**-5.4**	**-8.2**	**0.9**	**13.1**	**3.8**	**9.7**	**18.4**

r Revised

p Preliminary

Source: BC Stats

TABLE 34. B.C. IMPORTS OF HIGH TECHNOLOGY GOODS FROM THE UNITED STATES, BY COMMODITY GROUP

	Value ($ 000,000)										
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010[r]	2011[r]	2012[r]	2013[r]	2014[r]	2015[p]
Biotechnology	17.0	19.2	22.8	24.3	28.4	37.9	48.5	56.3	80.2	89.1	121.5
Life Sciences	237.9	246.8	252.2	251.2	288.1	312.9	306.8	352.2	324.4	340.9	356.5
Opto-Electronics	34.9	40.9	29.0	39.8	20.7	36.7	38.9	13.7	12.8	14.1	24.8
Computers and Telecommunications	828.6	705.1	719.1	686.3	525.8	537.1	558.0	621.1	525.9	538.1	529.8
Electronics	121.6	98.1	98.3	97.1	84.8	125.3	98.9	123.4	126.6	130.1	113.5
Computer Integrated Manufacturing	104.7	123.5	88.5	76.9	73.4	87.3	85.6	77.3	70.6	85.5	95.3
Material Design	11.2	16.2	10.7	20.2	15.2	14.6	21.6	24.6	25.0	26.1	28.4
Aerospace	301.4	211.8	324.6	404.3	257.5	329.4	261.4	298.4	579.7	845.9	1,205.5
Weapons and Nuclear	8.4	11.4	9.9	10.1	11.1	10.0	17.1	12.4	13.9	7.2	8.4
Total	**1,665.5**	**1,472.9**	**1,555.1**	**1,610.1**	**1,305.1**	**1,491.2**	**1,436.8**	**1,579.5**	**1,759.1**	**2,077.0**	**2,483.7**

	% change from previous year										
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010[r]	2011[r]	2012[r]	2013[r]	2014[r]	2015[p]
Biotechnology	-4.6	13.3	18.7	6.3	17.2	33.2	28.1	16.0	42.4	11.1	36.4
Life Sciences	-3.6	3.7	2.2	-0.4	14.7	8.6	-1.9	14.8	-7.9	5.1	4.6
Opto-Electronics	-2.4	17.2	-29.2	37.2	-48.0	77.4	6.0	-64.6	-7.1	10.2	76.3
Computers and Telecommunications	-4.4	-14.9	2.0	-4.6	-23.4	2.2	3.9	11.3	-15.3	2.3	-1.5
Electronics	75.2	-19.3	0.2	-1.2	-12.7	47.7	-21.0	24.8	2.6	2.8	-12.8
Computer Integrated Manufacturing	-12.1	18.0	-28.3	-13.1	-4.5	18.9	-1.9	-9.7	-8.7	21.2	11.4
Material Design	-39.0	44.6	-34.0	89.4	-24.8	-4.0	47.3	14.3	1.7	4.3	8.8
Aerospace	47.3	-29.7	53.3	24.5	-36.3	27.9	-20.6	14.2	94.3	45.9	42.5
Weapons and Nuclear	-65.9	36.3	-12.6	1.4	10.0	-9.6	70.2	-27.6	12.6	-48.0	16.0
Total	**3.9**	**-11.6**	**5.6**	**3.5**	**-18.9**	**14.3**	**-3.6**	**9.9**	**11.4**	**18.1**	**19.6**

[r] Revised

[p] Preliminary

Source: BC Stats

TABLE 35. B.C. BALANCE OF TRADE IN HIGH TECHNOLOGY GOODS WITH THE UNITED STATES, BY COMMODITY GROUP

	Balance ($ 000,000)										
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010[r]	2011[r]	2012[r]	2013[r]	2014[r]	2015[p]
Biotechnology	-13.5	-17.2	-21.5	-24.0	-27.4	-37.1	-48.1	-56.2	-80.2	-89.1	-121.4
Life Sciences	-129.4	-118.2	-171.0	-177.6	-199.2	-227.1	-217.6	-258.6	-212.6	-216.2	-192.8
Opto-Electronics	-11.9	-19.7	-6.5	-14.6	-6.6	-22.6	-20.6	-0.7	3.8	5.7	-4.7
Computers and Telecommunications	-553.8	-386.9	-408.1	-397.5	-245.1	-277.4	-325.9	-375.0	-290.0	-290.7	-226.1
Electronics	18.5	12.9	-75.2	-92.3	-53.5	-124.0	-96.1	-116.1	-119.9	-123.6	-102.9
Computer Integrated Manufacturing	-35.4	-56.5	-27.6	-11.4	-26.0	-37.3	-27.4	-18.7	-18.4	-24.7	-10.4
Material Design	-9.5	-14.7	-9.8	-19.5	-14.3	-13.9	-20.8	-21.4	-21.6	-24.0	-26.4
Aerospace	-189.8	-45.3	-160.5	-249.5	-141.6	-209.5	-124.9	-113.1	-376.8	-615.8	-972.4
Weapons and Nuclear	-7.9	-10.8	-9.4	-9.8	-10.2	-8.7	-14.8	-10.9	-11.2	-5.2	-5.2
Total	**-932.7**	**-656.4**	**-889.6**	**-996.2**	**-724.0**	**-957.7**	**-896.3**	**-970.6**	**-1,126.8**	**-1,383.5**	**-1,662.4**

Note: The trade balance is the net of *total* exports minus total imports. Total exports include re-exports, whereas *domestic* exports are shipments of goods produced within Canada only (in the case of tables in this report, within B.C. only).

[r] Revised

[p] Preliminary

Source: BC Stats

TABLE 36. B.C. DOMESTIC EXPORTS OF HIGH TECHNOLOGY GOODS TO THE PACIFIC RIM, BY COMMODITY GROUP

Value ($ 000,000)

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013[r]	2014[r]	2015[p]
Biotechnology	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
Life Sciences	13.1	13.0	6.6	12.6	11.5	15.7	16.1	16.7	21.7	24.9	31.0
Opto-Electronics	8.7	5.1	4.5	6.1	5.4	8.6	7.5	6.4	9.5	10.3	12.4
Computers and Telecommunications	39.9	45.0	37.1	41.8	45.4	58.6	53.8	51.1	58.3	67.2	72.7
Electronics	10.3	9.3	3.1	5.3	1.4	1.5	0.9	11.3	2.9	3.1	1.5
Computer Integrated Manufacturing	14.7	15.9	9.0	15.9	11.9	12.3	16.9	26.6	20.5	16.1	13.9
Material Design	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Aerospace	6.2	5.0	12.5	18.5	6.1	8.1	5.2	8.9	34.7	31.2	40.1
Weapons and Nuclear	3.8	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.7	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4
Total	**97.4**	**93.7**	**73.3**	**100.5**	**83.6**	**105.2**	**100.7**	**121.4**	**148.0**	**153.5**	**172.3**

% change from previous year

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013[r]	2014[r]	2015[p]
Biotechnology	44.5	-81.3	-13.7	35.3	28.0	-28.4	6.3	30.3	17.7	13.2	34.1
Life Sciences	68.9	-0.5	-49.2	89.9	-8.6	36.8	2.3	4.2	29.4	14.9	24.4
Opto-Electronics	82.0	-41.0	-11.7	34.9	-12.1	60.1	-12.9	-14.4	48.9	8.5	19.7
Computers and Telecommunications	35.8	12.8	-17.5	12.5	8.6	29.2	-8.1	-5.2	14.2	15.3	8.2
Electronics	225.9	-9.4	-66.9	72.9	-74.5	10.8	-41.1	1173.4	-74.5	7.1	-50.9
Computer Integrated Manufacturing	2.1	8.6	-43.8	77.5	-25.2	3.4	37.1	57.6	-23.0	-21.4	-13.9
Material Design	-43.4	323.2	190.3	-73.5	-6.2	29.2	-33.6	126.8	-37.0	-44.3	4.6
Aerospace	4.2	-19.9	151.3	48.4	-67.0	32.7	-35.3	69.0	290.8	-10.0	28.5
Weapons and Nuclear	1003.7	-99.2	93.5	78.9	1493.3	-92.4	-65.8	165.4	9.2	141.1	15.7
Total	**46.9**	**-3.8**	**-21.7**	**37.1**	**-16.8**	**25.8**	**-4.3**	**20.6**	**21.9**	**3.7**	**12.3**

[r] Revised

[p] Preliminary

Source: BC Stats

TABLE 37. B.C. IMPORTS OF HIGH TECHNOLOGY GOODS FROM THE PACIFIC RIM, BY COMMODITY GROUP

Value ($ 000,000)											
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010[r]	2011[r]	2012[r]	2013[r]	2014[r]	2015[p]
Biotechnology	0.8	0.7	1.0	0.8	1.2	1.2	5.2	1.8	1.9	2.5	3.7
Life Sciences	38.5	40.4	44.6	59.1	48.9	72.3	68.7	71.0	62.8	74.3	81.8
Opto-Electronics	109.4	120.9	81.7	94.7	65.5	106.4	106.4	97.0	105.0	109.3	114.7
Computers and Telecommunications	1,178.7	1,248.6	1,582.9	1,694.1	1,449.3	1,856.2	2,016.4	2,085.3	1,857.1	1,934.4	2,238.0
Electronics	89.3	113.5	116.9	139.2	141.1	204.2	196.6	149.9	200.6	136.5	144.7
Computer Integrated Manufacturing	40.1	31.2	35.3	40.0	34.1	46.4	54.5	59.8	56.0	61.9	71.2
Material Design	1.7	2.8	2.0	3.0	2.3	3.1	5.8	4.9	4.0	4.8	7.7
Aerospace	22.4	19.9	24.8	26.4	24.7	24.5	27.8	35.3	36.3	37.6	45.6
Weapons and Nuclear	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.6	2.3	1.7	2.0	2.6	3.2
Total	**1,482.7**	**1,579.7**	**1,891.1**	**2,059.1**	**1,768.5**	**2,316.0**	**2,483.7**	**2,506.6**	**2,325.7**	**2,363.9**	**2,710.5**

% change from previous year											
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010[r]	2011[r]	2012[r]	2013[r]	2014[r]	2015[p]
Biotechnology	-31.9	-7.1	42.6	-18.5	47.4	-1.3	329.0	-66.0	8.4	28.9	50.5
Life Sciences	10.1	4.9	10.2	32.6	-17.2	47.8	-5.0	3.4	-11.6	18.2	10.2
Opto-Electronics	56.6	10.5	-32.4	15.9	-30.8	62.4	0.0	-8.8	8.3	4.1	4.9
Computers and Telecommunications	10.9	5.9	26.8	7.0	-14.5	28.1	8.6	3.4	-10.9	4.2	15.7
Electronics	80.6	27.1	3.0	19.0	1.4	44.7	-3.7	-23.8	33.8	-31.9	6.0
Computer Integrated Manufacturing	32.9	-22.2	13.2	13.2	-14.8	36.4	17.3	9.7	-6.2	10.5	15.0
Material Design	-12.6	62.4	-26.6	44.6	-23.0	37.1	84.0	-15.3	-17.1	18.3	60.0
Aerospace	29.3	-11.4	24.9	6.5	-6.5	-0.9	13.5	27.0	2.9	3.6	21.2
Weapons and Nuclear	-27.1	-2.8	6.2	-3.4	-15.9	9.8	41.4	-25.4	15.4	34.3	21.1
Total	**16.8**	**6.5**	**19.7**	**8.9**	**-14.1**	**31.0**	**7.2**	**0.9**	**-7.2**	**1.6**	**14.7**

[r] Revised

[p] Preliminary

Source: BC Stats

TABLE 38. B.C. BALANCE OF TRADE IN HIGH TECHNOLOGY GOODS WITH THE PACIFIC RIM, BY COMMODITY GROUP

	Balance ($ 000,000)										
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010[r]	2011[r]	2012[r]	2013[r]	2014[r]	2015[p]
Biotechnology	-0.1	-0.6	-0.9	-0.7	-1.0	-1.1	-5.1	-1.6	-1.7	-2.2	-3.4
Life Sciences	-24.9	-26.3	-36.4	-45.1	-36.0	-55.1	-49.6	-52.3	-38.6	-47.3	-48.1
Opto-Electronics	-100.5	-115.7	-76.6	-87.8	-59.7	-96.8	-96.4	-89.4	-93.6	-97.8	-101.2
Computers and Telecommunications	-1,132.2	-1,194.9	-1,537.9	-1,640.7	-1,396.0	-1,788.1	-1,944.1	-2,019.3	-1,787.7	-1,851.1	-2,140.8
Electronics	89.7	59.1	34.3	-87.0	-134.4	-197.6	-188.3	-133.3	-193.2	-128.1	-137.1
Computer Integrated Manufacturing	-23.9	-14.3	-23.3	-20.5	-21.3	-32.6	-37.0	-32.5	-34.8	-43.9	-55.5
Material Design	-1.4	-2.3	-1.7	-2.8	-2.1	-2.9	-5.6	-4.7	-3.9	-4.7	-7.5
Aerospace	10.5	-6.1	7.9	13.2	0.3	-4.5	12.2	0.0	24.8	44.2	51.6
Weapons and Nuclear	2.1	-1.7	-1.6	-1.6	0.4	-1.5	-2.1	-1.6	-1.8	-2.3	-2.8
Total	**-1,180.5**	**-1,302.8**	**-1,636.2**	**-1,873.0**	**-1,649.9**	**-2,180.2**	**-2,316.1**	**-2,334.8**	**-2,130.5**	**-2,133.3**	**-2,444.7**

Note: The trade balance is the net of *total* exports minus total imports. Total exports include re-exports, whereas *domestic* exports are shipments of goods produced within Canada only (in the case of tables in this report, within B.C. only).

[r] Revised

[p] Preliminary

Source: BC Stats

TABLE 39. B.C. DOMESTIC EXPORTS OF HIGH TECHNOLOGY GOODS TO MAINLAND CHINA, BY COMMODITY GROUP

	Value ($ 000,000)										
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013[r]	2014[r]	2015[p]
Biotechnology	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Life Sciences	6.2	6.3	2.8	7.4	3.1	7.1	6.6	6.8	7.7	10.9	11.6
Opto-Electronics	0.3	0.2	1.0	0.8	2.3	1.0	0.9	1.1	0.9	3.6	4.5
Computers and Telecommunications	11.9	8.4	8.1	7.3	5.1	9.9	7.2	8.7	12.7	11.9	12.6
Electronics	1.4	0.2	0.3	2.4	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Computer Integrated Manufacturing	3.3	2.4	1.6	2.1	2.0	2.2	4.0	3.3	2.8	3.7	4.0
Material Design	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Aerospace	0.2	0.2	0.5	1.6	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.2	0.3
Weapons and Nuclear	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2
Total	**23.3**	**17.6**	**14.4**	**21.6**	**13.7**	**21.3**	**19.5**	**20.7**	**25.3**	**30.5**	**33.4**

	% change from previous year										
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013[r]	2014[r]	2015[p]
Biotechnology	39.9	80.9	-100.0	-	-	-69.5	-100.0	-	19.0	82.0	-86.2
Life Sciences	207.3	1.3	-55.3	164.2	-57.6	125.4	-6.8	2.8	13.2	42.1	7.0
Opto-Electronics	137.0	-39.5	435.0	-17.6	185.5	-53.5	-12.9	16.4	-16.8	303.4	27.5
Computers and Telecommunications	26.6	-29.4	-3.2	-10.5	-30.2	95.2	-27.1	20.5	45.9	-6.1	5.4
Electronics	645.3	-87.3	102.2	598.9	-81.2	3.4	-51.9	-38.8	22.4	-30.7	-9.4
Computer Integrated Manufacturing	37.9	-27.7	-33.0	33.6	-5.1	9.4	83.1	-17.1	-15.0	31.3	7.8
Material Design	-100.0	-	-97.1	-100.0	-	-	-16.2	394.0	-99.7	-100.0	-
Aerospace	-30.4	-20.0	173.7	217.0	-51.2	-29.5	-2.6	12.4	56.1	-79.1	47.1
Weapons and Nuclear	-100.0	-	178.5	-100.0	-	-100.0	-	-	88.4	-66.0	313.3
Total	**60.7**	**-24.1**	**-18.6**	**50.0**	**-36.3**	**54.7**	**-8.2**	**6.2**	**22.1**	**20.5**	**9.3**

[r] Revised

[p] Preliminary

Source: BC Stats

TABLE 40. B.C. IMPORTS OF HIGH TECHNOLOGY GOODS FROM MAINLAND CHINA, BY COMMODITY GROUP

	Value ($ 000,000)										
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010[r]	2011[r]	2012[r]	2013[r]	2014[r]	2015[p]
Biotechnology	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.9
Life Sciences	6.6	6.4	8.4	13.1	12.5	20.9	16.1	22.3	18.2	21.9	27.8
Opto-Electronics	66.3	76.8	59.9	70.0	47.3	75.6	78.5	64.9	78.0	78.9	70.3
Computers and Telecommunications	578.5	683.6	881.3	1,001.9	954.8	1,295.6	1,446.9	1,567.0	1,346.2	1,474.6	1,684.6
Electronics	8.4	11.4	12.1	11.3	11.5	19.8	15.6	20.2	22.5	22.5	23.4
Computer Integrated Manufacturing	3.7	5.6	4.9	7.5	9.2	12.2	11.3	11.6	13.3	13.6	16.2
Material Design	0.7	1.4	0.8	1.5	1.1	1.7	3.5	3.5	3.0	3.3	4.7
Aerospace	0.9	1.2	1.2	2.4	4.2	6.0	7.0	7.1	7.1	9.3	14.4
Weapons and Nuclear	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.0	0.8	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.9
Total	**666.0**	**787.0**	**969.7**	**1,108.9**	**1,041.7**	**1,433.6**	**1,580.7**	**1,698.3**	**1,490.1**	**1,626.2**	**1,844.2**

	% change from previous year										
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010[r]	2011[r]	2012[r]	2013[r]	2014[r]	2015[p]
Biotechnology	66.7	-32.9	141.9	44.4	24.0	69.7	-0.3	16.0	13.2	19.4	2.1
Life Sciences	-29.3	-2.4	31.9	55.5	-5.0	67.4	-23.0	38.7	-18.5	20.7	27.1
Opto-Electronics	82.8	15.8	-22.0	16.8	-32.4	59.8	3.8	-17.3	20.1	1.2	-10.8
Computers and Telecommunications	33.7	18.2	28.9	13.7	-4.7	35.7	11.7	8.3	-14.1	9.5	14.2
Electronics	118.9	34.8	6.2	-6.3	1.3	72.9	-21.0	29.4	11.3	0.0	3.9
Computer Integrated Manufacturing	44.3	49.4	-12.8	52.7	23.5	33.0	-7.6	2.3	15.0	2.0	19.6
Material Design	5.3	90.1	-40.3	79.0	-24.4	51.7	104.2	-0.6	-14.4	11.7	41.4
Aerospace	4.8	34.7	2.8	96.6	77.4	43.5	16.2	0.9	-0.4	31.4	54.8
Weapons and Nuclear	-14.3	-6.6	41.7	8.5	-22.1	40.3	5.2	-10.5	7.1	12.1	45.8
Total	**36.7**	**18.2**	**23.2**	**14.4**	**-6.1**	**37.6**	**10.3**	**7.4**	**-12.3**	**9.1**	**13.4**

[r] Revised

[p] Preliminary

Source: BC Stats

TABLE 41. B.C. BALANCE OF TRADE IN HIGH TECHNOLOGY GOODS WITH MAINLAND CHINA, BY COMMODITY GROUP

	Balance ($ 000,000)										
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010[r]	2011[r]	2012[r]	2013[r]	2014[r]	2015[p]
Biotechnology	-6.5	-6.3	-8.4	-13.1	-12.4	-20.8	-16.1	-22.2	-18.1	-21.9	-27.8
Life Sciences	-60.1	-70.3	-56.9	-62.3	-43.9	-67.7	-69.7	-56.7	-68.7	-67.1	-57.4
Opto-Electronics	-578.2	-683.4	-879.9	-1,000.6	-952.3	-1,294.4	-1,445.8	-1,565.8	-1,345.3	-1,470.5	-1,680.0
Computers and Telecommunications	5.6	0.4	-2.0	2.2	-4.1	-8.0	-5.2	-8.8	-7.5	-8.6	-7.0
Electronics	6.6	5.7	26.1	5.1	-6.8	-10.6	-7.7	-8.9	-11.4	-11.5	-13.7
Computer Integrated Manufacturing	3.2	1.2	0.9	2.9	1.2	1.5	0.6	0.1	0.0	1.4	-0.5
Material Design	-0.9	-0.8	-1.2	-2.4	-4.2	-6.0	-7.0	-7.0	-7.1	-9.3	-14.3
Aerospace	0.0	-0.3	-0.2	0.7	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.4	1.8	-0.3	-1.1
Weapons and Nuclear	-0.7	-0.7	-0.9	-1.0	-0.8	-1.1	-1.1	-1.0	-1.0	-1.2	-1.7
Total	**-630.3**	**-753.9**	**-921.9**	**-1,067.6**	**-1,022.7**	**-1,406.8**	**-1,551.4**	**-1,670.3**	**-1,456.9**	**-1,588.6**	**-1,802.7**

Note: The trade balance is the net of *total* exports minus total imports. Total exports include re-exports, whereas *domestic* exports are shipments of goods produced within Canada only (in the case of tables in this report, within B.C. only).

[r] Revised

[p] Preliminary

Source: BC Stats

TABLE 42. B.C. DOMESTIC EXPORTS OF HIGH TECHNOLOGY GOODS TO JAPAN, BY COMMODITY GROUP

Value ($ 000,000)

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013r	2014r	2015p
Biotechnology	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Life Sciences	1.7	2.1	0.4	0.7	1.1	0.4	0.4	2.7	6.7	6.7	11.1
Opto-Electronics	5.2	1.1	1.5	0.9	0.4	0.7	1.1	1.5	1.7	1.1	1.1
Computers and Telecommunications	5.7	11.3	8.3	9.5	8.5	7.8	7.3	6.6	7.3	9.6	8.5
Electronics	0.2	1.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	10.5	1.8	2.2	0.1
Computer Integrated Manufacturing	2.4	3.9	0.6	1.3	0.9	0.6	1.1	1.0	2.7	1.0	1.0
Material Design	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Aerospace	0.6	0.2	5.3	10.1	0.1	0.2	0.5	1.5	1.7	4.2	3.8
Weapons and Nuclear	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Total	**20.0**	**19.7**	**16.1**	**23.3**	**11.1**	**9.7**	**10.5**	**23.7**	**22.1**	**24.9**	**25.7**

% change from previous year

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013r	2014r	2015p
Biotechnology	52.1	-97.7	-100.0	-	77.5	-100.0	-	-	-	-	-
Life Sciences	27.8	18.9	-82.7	87.4	63.9	-63.0	4.4	525.2	152.4	-0.7	65.7
Opto-Electronics	306.6	-78.6	33.7	-42.2	-54.6	78.3	63.4	33.1	16.0	-39.4	3.3
Computers and Telecommunications	36.6	97.2	-26.6	13.8	-10.4	-8.1	-6.9	-8.8	9.7	31.5	-11.1
Electronics	-3.3	541.7	-95.5	1716.4	-95.1	-45.0	267.7	12647.2	-82.4	19.1	-94.0
Computer Integrated Manufacturing	-23.8	62.1	-85.3	131.5	-29.5	-38.2	91.8	-8.8	171.5	-62.8	3.0
Material Design	-83.5	467.7	-34.0	-28.5	118.9	-14.9	-63.9	173.7	105.0	-43.3	-71.3
Aerospace	15.5	-55.1	2047.2	89.6	-99.2	149.7	122.7	206.1	18.8	145.1	-9.8
Weapons and Nuclear	2422.0	-99.8	0.0	-100.0	-	-	-	-100.0	-	492.9	-36.6
Total	**80.8**	**-1.5**	**-18.1**	**44.3**	**-52.5**	**-12.1**	**7.9**	**126.2**	**-7.0**	**12.6**	**3.4**

r Revised

p Preliminary

Source: BC Stats

TABLE 43. B.C. IMPORTS OF HIGH TECHNOLOGY GOODS FROM JAPAN, BY COMMODITY GROUP

Value ($ 000,000)

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010r	2011r	2012r	2013r	2014r	2015p
Biotechnology	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7
Life Sciences	21.7	23.8	21.7	26.4	19.6	17.6	23.2	24.5	22.6	26.4	23.1
Opto-Electronics	27.3	18.9	6.6	6.9	4.8	9.2	5.7	5.9	6.4	5.8	6.7
Computers and Telecommunications	172.7	143.1	173.8	172.0	119.7	141.2	130.8	135.2	109.1	94.6	97.3
Electronics	11.6	14.6	15.6	18.0	14.1	22.6	18.8	17.9	20.7	15.6	16.5
Computer Integrated Manufacturing	29.4	16.4	22.2	21.6	15.5	22.2	29.0	32.0	27.7	33.2	36.2
Material Design	0.5	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.5	1.9
Aerospace	18.1	16.0	20.7	19.6	16.4	13.6	15.5	20.6	21.5	19.0	19.0
Weapons and Nuclear	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.6
Total	**282.0**	**234.4**	**262.0**	**265.9**	**191.0**	**232.7**	**224.3**	**237.5**	**209.4**	**196.4**	**202.1**

% change from previous year

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010r	2011r	2012r	2013r	2014r	2015p
Biotechnology	-46.4	19.2	44.6	51.5	62.9	29.8	17.9	28.7	17.3	15.1	13.6
Life Sciences	28.1	9.5	-8.8	21.7	-25.7	15.0	2.9	5.6	-7.8	16.8	-12.6
Opto-Electronics	37.5	-30.6	-65.3	4.8	-32.9	98.2	-37.4	2.9	8.0	-8.2	14.7
Computers and Telecommunications	3.7	-17.2	21.4	-1.0	-30.4	17.9	-7.3	3.4	-19.3	-13.3	2.9
Electronics	17.9	26.1	6.5	15.1	-21.5	60.7	-17.2	-4.6	15.6	-24.7	6.2
Computer Integrated Manufacturing	50.3	-44.0	35.2	-2.9	-28.2	43.3	30.7	10.2	-13.3	19.8	9.1
Material Design	-35.4	87.4	-10.9	22.5	-32.8	3.1	-18.1	16.1	-37.8	15.4	299.7
Aerospace	29.0	-11.7	29.3	-5.2	-16.3	-17.0	14.0	32.4	4.7	-11.6	-0.3
Weapons and Nuclear	-48.5	-5.8	5.6	-24.7	-47.0	49.7	12.7	-4.7	15.5	67.1	0.5
Total	**13.4**	**-16.9**	**11.8**	**1.5**	**-28.2**	**21.8**	**-3.6**	**5.9**	**-11.9**	**-6.2**	**2.9**

r Revised

p Preliminary

Source: BC Stats

TABLE 44. B.C. BALANCE OF TRADE IN HIGH TECHNOLOGY GOODS WITH JAPAN, BY COMMODITY GROUP

	Balance ($ 000,000)										
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010[r]	2011[r]	2012[r]	2013[r]	2014[r]	2015[p]
Biotechnology	-21.3	-23.8	-21.7	-26.4	-19.6	-22.6	-23.2	-24.5	-22.6	-26.4	-23.1
Life Sciences	-25.3	-16.4	-5.7	-5.5	-2.9	-8.3	-5.0	-3.1	0.5	1.3	4.9
Opto-Electronics	-167.5	-142.0	-172.3	-171.1	-119.3	-140.5	-129.6	-133.1	-105.8	-93.5	-96.1
Computers and Telecommunications	-5.1	-3.0	-5.0	-8.0	-5.2	-14.6	-11.0	-11.0	-12.6	-4.6	-6.6
Electronics	-0.5	7.1	-5.1	-16.6	-14.6	-21.0	-28.0	-21.2	-25.4	-30.7	-35.9
Computer Integrated Manufacturing	2.0	3.2	-0.2	0.4	0.3	-0.1	0.5	0.4	2.4	0.7	-0.1
Material Design	-18.1	-16.0	-20.7	-19.6	-16.4	-13.6	-15.5	-20.5	-21.5	-19.0	-18.9
Aerospace	0.4	0.3	5.1	9.9	0.5	0.3	0.4	2.8	5.1	15.0	24.0
Weapons and Nuclear	3.3	-0.5	-0.5	-0.4	-0.1	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.4	-0.5	-0.6
Total	**-231.8**	**-190.6**	**-225.7**	**-237.0**	**-177.3**	**-220.8**	**-211.8**	**-210.7**	**-180.4**	**-157.9**	**-152.6**

Note: The trade balance is the net of *total* exports minus total imports. Total exports include re-exports, whereas *domestic* exports are shipments of goods produced within Canada only (in the case of tables in this report, within B.C. only).

[r] Revised

[p] Preliminary

Source: BC Stats

TABLE 45. B.C. DOMESTIC EXPORTS OF HIGH TECHNOLOGY GOODS TO THE EUROPEAN UNION, BY COMMODITY GROUP

	Value ($ 000,000)										
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013[r]	2014[r]	2015[p]
Biotechnology	1.4	0.8	1.1	1.4	1.7	1.9	1.5	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.9
Life Sciences	19.7	32.7	29.0	25.3	28.3	38.2	32.3	25.8	26.1	33.5	27.5
Opto-Electronics	3.6	5.4	18.1	85.6	22.4	9.4	7.8	5.1	5.1	7.5	7.0
Computers and Telecommunications	24.3	48.5	61.8	53.6	48.7	60.6	64.5	59.8	68.2	76.5	82.3
Electronics	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.6	5.1	2.4	4.2	5.2
Computer Integrated Manufacturing	11.0	11.2	8.7	12.4	12.1	17.7	21.3	24.9	19.3	8.5	9.1
Material Design	0.2	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1
Aerospace	10.3	6.6	7.2	9.3	10.2	16.2	19.1	22.5	19.0	18.5	50.5
Weapons and Nuclear	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.5
Total	**70.7**	**106.8**	**127.1**	**188.8**	**124.3**	**144.9**	**147.8**	**145.5**	**142.6**	**152.2**	**185.0**

	% change from previous year										
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013[r]	2014[r]	2015[p]
Biotechnology	42.7	-41.1	32.7	28.4	20.4	8.8	-16.5	35.7	6.2	8.9	18.2
Life Sciences	-27.1	66.4	-11.5	-12.6	11.8	35.0	-15.6	-20.1	1.1	28.6	-18.0
Opto-Electronics	11.3	49.6	236.3	372.7	-73.8	-58.1	-16.7	-35.0	-0.2	48.1	-7.3
Computers and Telecommunications	27.1	99.5	27.4	-13.2	-9.2	24.6	6.4	-7.3	14.1	12.1	7.6
Electronics	-87.8	154.8	-7.7	0.9	7.2	-53.5	108.0	734.4	-52.8	72.4	24.3
Computer Integrated Manufacturing	25.1	2.3	-22.0	41.7	-2.5	46.4	20.4	16.9	-22.2	-55.9	7.1
Material Design	184.4	429.6	-48.7	1.8	-60.7	102.4	-59.2	-29.4	-47.7	445.3	-82.8
Aerospace	123.1	-36.4	10.2	28.2	10.5	58.2	17.7	17.7	-15.3	-2.9	173.5
Weapons and Nuclear	-93.2	-66.0	645.1	159.8	-4.2	191.2	109.5	-75.8	-2.6	539.9	-35.1
Total	**7.1**	**51.1**	**19.0**	**48.6**	**-34.1**	**16.6**	**2.0**	**-1.6**	**-2.0**	**6.8**	**21.5**

[r] Revised

[p] Preliminary

Source: BC Stats

TABLE 46. B.C. IMPORTS OF HIGH TECHNOLOGY GOODS FROM THE EUROPEAN UNION, BY COMMODITY GROUP

Value ($ 000,000)											
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010[r]	2011[r]	2012[r]	2013[r]	2014[r]	2015[p]
Biotechnology	14.1	19.6	30.9	53.3	52.6	61.8	82.1	80.6	94.8	116.4	118.9
Life Sciences	139.2	151.2	144.7	181.1	177.4	209.5	178.2	199.1	189.4	189.2	193.5
Opto-Electronics	13.1	9.0	10.1	16.8	6.1	8.9	10.6	7.2	7.9	10.1	11.5
Computers and Telecommunications	84.7	87.9	95.9	105.1	87.3	92.1	93.4	92.8	84.5	87.4	86.6
Electronics	14.3	14.2	13.3	13.4	10.2	13.3	18.1	15.6	16.7	19.1	19.1
Computer Integrated Manufacturing	25.8	27.4	24.5	23.0	25.1	26.0	35.8	29.3	38.1	41.2	42.7
Material Design	1.9	2.0	2.8	3.5	1.4	1.5	2.1	4.0	3.0	2.8	2.9
Aerospace	78.9	82.3	79.8	100.2	138.5	165.1	144.3	162.2	192.6	173.7	315.1
Weapons and Nuclear	3.2	4.7	3.5	4.2	5.5	3.5	4.5	5.9	4.5	3.7	4.8
Total	**375.2**	**398.4**	**405.5**	**500.6**	**504.1**	**581.7**	**569.1**	**596.6**	**631.5**	**643.5**	**795.1**

% change from previous year											
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010[r]	2011[r]	2012[r]	2013[r]	2014[r]	2015[p]
Biotechnology	-2.4	39.7	57.2	72.6	-1.2	17.3	32.9	-1.8	17.6	22.8	2.1
Life Sciences	8.8	8.7	-4.3	25.2	-2.1	18.1	-14.9	11.7	-4.9	-0.1	2.3
Opto-Electronics	49.1	-31.2	12.0	66.3	-63.6	46.6	18.3	-32.3	10.6	27.2	13.9
Computers and Telecommunications	-17.8	3.7	9.1	9.6	-17.0	5.6	1.4	-0.7	-8.9	3.4	-0.9
Electronics	31.7	-1.0	-6.6	1.0	-24.0	30.5	36.0	-13.6	7.1	14.4	0.0
Computer Integrated Manufacturing	-0.5	6.0	-10.5	-6.3	9.1	3.8	37.6	-18.1	30.0	8.2	3.6
Material Design	-29.2	10.2	35.5	25.6	-59.4	5.4	42.6	89.4	-26.7	-4.5	3.3
Aerospace	-30.5	4.3	-3.0	25.6	38.2	19.2	-12.6	12.4	18.8	-9.8	81.4
Weapons and Nuclear	-66.5	46.6	-26.2	19.1	30.7	-35.7	27.9	30.9	-23.6	-18.1	32.2
Total	**-10.0**	**6.2**	**1.8**	**23.5**	**0.7**	**15.4**	**-2.2**	**4.8**	**5.8**	**1.9**	**23.6**

[r] Revised

[p] Preliminary

Source: BC Stats

TABLE 47. B.C. BALANCE OF TRADE IN HIGH TECHNOLOGY GOODS WITH THE EUROPEAN UNION, BY COMMODITY GROUP

	Balance ($ 000,000)										
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010[r]	2011[r]	2012[r]	2013[r]	2014[r]	2015[p]
Biotechnology	-12.7	-18.8	-29.8	-51.9	-50.9	-59.9	-80.5	-78.5	-92.5	-113.9	-116.0
Life Sciences	-117.1	-118.1	-114.9	-154.4	-148.5	-170.3	-145.5	-172.8	-163.0	-155.2	-165.4
Opto-Electronics	-9.3	-3.1	8.1	69.3	19.0	1.0	-2.5	-1.8	-1.6	-2.2	-4.1
Computers and Telecommunications	-49.7	-32.2	-24.2	-38.7	-33.2	-25.0	-9.0	-19.0	-0.3	17.7	28.0
Electronics	22.3	40.2	3.4	-6.8	-9.3	-12.8	-17.0	-9.9	-13.8	-14.6	-12.9
Computer Integrated Manufacturing	-13.8	-11.8	-15.3	-10.4	-11.9	-7.7	-13.4	-3.9	-18.1	-31.9	-32.5
Material Design	-1.1	-0.9	-1.6	-2.9	-1.2	-1.1	-2.0	-3.9	-2.9	-2.2	-2.6
Aerospace	-56.3	-53.1	-60.5	-81.9	-119.3	-144.2	-116.8	-115.5	-140.2	-89.2	-211.8
Weapons and Nuclear	-2.7	-4.2	-2.9	-3.4	-4.9	-3.0	-3.7	-5.5	-4.3	-2.7	-4.3
Total	**-240.3**	**-201.9**	**-237.7**	**-281.2**	**-360.3**	**-423.0**	**-390.4**	**-410.8**	**-436.6**	**-394.2**	**-521.6**

Note: The trade balance is the net of *total* exports minus total imports. Total exports include re-exports, whereas *domestic* exports are shipments of goods produced within Canada only (in the case of tables in this report, within B.C. only).

[r] Revised

[p] Preliminary

Source: BC Stats

TABLE 48. BRITISH COLUMBIA EXPORTS OF HIGH TECHNOLOGY SERVICES

BRITISH COLUMBIA									
Value ($ millions)									
	2007[r]	2008[r]	2009[r]	2010[r]	2011[r]	2012[r]	2013[r]	2014[r]	2015[p]
Computer-Related	909	903	1,254	1,105	1,188	1,311	1,174	1,339	1,457
Professional, Scientific and Technical	1,041	954	1,027	1,277	1,308	1,524	1,815	1,930	1,987
Other Services	338	328	371	529	588	629	607	672	762
Total	**2,289**	**2,185**	**2,651**	**2,911**	**3,084**	**3,464**	**3,596**	**3,942**	**4,207**
% change from previous year									
		2008[r]	2009[r]	2010[r]	2011[r]	2012[r]	2013[r]	2014[r]	2015[p]
Computer-Related		-0.7	38.9	-11.9	7.5	10.4	-10.4	14.1	8.8
Professional, Scientific and Technical		-8.3	7.6	24.3	2.4	16.5	19.1	6.3	2.9
Other Services		-3.1	13.1	42.7	11.2	7.0	-3.6	10.8	13.5
Total		**-4.5**	**21.4**	**9.8**	**5.9**	**12.3**	**3.8**	**9.6**	**6.7**

CANADA									
Value ($ millions)									
	2007[r]	2008[r]	2009[r]	2010[r]	2011[r]	2012[r]	2013[r]	2014[r]	2015[p]
Computer-Related	7,695	8,267	8,846	8,232	9,218	9,779	8,426	8,730	7,733
Professional, Scientific and Technical	8,880	9,486	9,974	9,933	9,856	11,306	12,914	12,910	10,986
Other Services	2,187	2,831	2,238	2,367	2,963	3,197	3,351	2,875	3,004
Total	**18,762**	**20,584**	**21,058**	**20,531**	**22,037**	**24,282**	**24,690**	**24,516**	**21,723**
% change from previous year									
		2008[r]	2009[r]	2010[r]	2011[r]	2012[r]	2013[r]	2014[r]	2015[p]
Computer-Related		7.4	7.0	-6.9	12.0	6.1	-13.8	3.6	-11.4
Professional, Scientific and Technical		6.8	5.1	-0.4	-0.8	14.7	14.2	0.0	-14.9
Other Services		29.4	-20.9	5.8	25.2	7.9	4.8	-14.2	4.5
Total		**9.7**	**2.3**	**-2.5**	**7.3**	**10.2**	**1.7**	**-0.7**	**-11.4**

[r] Revised

[p] Preliminary

Source: BC Stats

TABLE 49. DOMESTIC EXPORTS OF HIGH TECHNOLOGY GOODS BY PROVINCE

Value ($ millions)

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013r	2014r	2015p
British Columbia	705.1	856.5	868.8	978.7	857.1	872.8	901.8	995.3	1,031.6	1,137.2	1,369.6
Alberta	1,023.6	1,224.2	992.8	885.8	645.7	695.0	684.6	705.6	858.4	886.0	974.2
Saskatchewan	31.1	38.8	20.6	28.9	21.8	20.2	31.7	38.0	28.0	42.1	52.5
Manitoba	435.5	487.5	571.0	550.8	668.8	601.4	602.1	609.9	653.2	752.3	855.8
Ontario	10,917.6	11,461.0	11,329.6	11,515.0	10,868.7	9,807.4	8,743.1	8,786.1	8,134.8	8,878.5	10,350.0
Quebec	13,605.7	12,462.0	12,946.6	13,083.9	11,916.7	10,540.0	10,710.4	10,626.5	12,047.2	15,295.1	16,902.5
Canada	**26,882.7**	**26,783.2**	**26,977.0**	**27,287.1**	**25,240.6**	**22,829.3**	**21,925.3**	**22,324.1**	**23,048.8**	**27,317.8**	**30,877.3**

% change from previous year

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013r	2014r	2015p
British Columbia	2.7	21.5	1.4	12.7	-12.4	1.8	3.3	10.4	3.7	10.2	20.4
Alberta	-9.5	19.6	-18.9	-10.8	-27.1	7.6	-1.5	3.1	21.6	3.2	9.9
Saskatchewan	30.7	24.9	-47.0	40.7	-24.7	-7.1	56.9	19.7	-26.4	50.5	24.7
Manitoba	14.1	11.9	17.1	-3.6	21.4	-10.1	0.1	1.3	7.1	15.2	13.8
Ontario	16.3	5.0	-1.1	1.6	-5.6	-9.8	-10.9	0.5	-7.4	9.1	16.6
Quebec	2.9	-8.4	3.9	1.1	-8.9	-11.6	1.6	-0.8	13.4	27.0	10.5
Canada	**7.7**	**-0.4**	**0.7**	**1.1**	**-7.5**	**-9.6**	**-4.0**	**1.8**	**3.2**	**18.5**	**13.0**

High Technology Share of Total Domestic Exports (%)

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013r	2014r	2015p
British Columbia	2.1	2.6	2.8	3.0	3.4	3.0	2.8	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.8
Alberta	1.3	1.6	1.2	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	1.1
Saskatchewan	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Manitoba	4.7	4.8	4.7	4.2	6.3	5.9	5.2	5.4	5.2	5.6	6.2
Ontario	6.1	6.5	6.4	7.0	8.7	6.7	5.6	5.4	5.0	5.0	5.3
Quebec	20.3	18.0	19.3	18.9	21.2	18.2	17.2	17.0	18.6	20.6	21.1
Canada	**6.6**	**6.5**	**6.4**	**6.0**	**7.5**	**6.1**	**5.2**	**5.2**	**5.2**	**5.6**	**6.4**

Note that high technology exports for Canada and the provinces are based on high tech definitions developed for British Columbia. If these definitions were derived specifically for any of those regions, they might differ slightly.

r Revised

p Preliminary

Source: BC Stats

TABLE 50. IMPORTS OF HIGH TECHNOLOGY GOODS, CANADA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA

Value ($ millions)											
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010[r]	2011[r]	2012[r]	2013[r]	2014[r]	2015[p]
British Columbia	4,191.7	4,078.2	4,639.3	4,971.9	4,248.2	5,310.2	5,342.5	5,495.0	5,540.5	5,919.2	6,849.3
Canada	**45,900.1**	**46,680.7**	**50,309.9**	**52,735.8**	**47,902.0**	**51,062.5**	**53,583.0**	**52,988.5**	**56,228.9**	**58,702.3**	**65,950.6**

% change from previous year											
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010[r]	2011[r]	2012[r]	2013[r]	2014[r]	2015[p]
British Columbia	11.4	-2.7	13.8	7.2	-14.6	25.0	0.6	2.9	0.8	6.8	15.7
Canada	**5.2**	**1.7**	**7.8**	**4.8**	**-9.2**	**6.6**	**4.9**	**-1.1**	**6.1**	**4.4**	**12.3**

Note that high technology exports for Canada are based on high tech definitions developed for British Columbia. If these definitions were derived specifically for Canada, they might differ slightly.

[r] Revised

[p] Preliminary

Source: BC Stats

TABLE 51. UNITED STATES HIGH TECHNOLOGY COMMODITY TRADE

Value ($ millions)											
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013[r]	2014[r]	2015[p]
Domestic Exports	177,599.6	209,052.1	226,818.8	223,455.2	192,902.4	207,318.3	213,039.3	225,953.7	237,035.0	250,105.4	257,796.4
Re-Exports	38,006.1	43,517.1	46,624.7	52,362.4	51,826.1	65,992.3	74,682.3	79,029.6	82,699.1	86,376.1	85,289.8
Imports	259,968.7	290,848.0	326,928.8	331,372.0	300,681.0	354,252.9	386,439.0	396,229.8	401,143.9	422,100.6	434,900.7
Balance of Trade	**-44,363.0**	**-38,278.8**	**-53,485.2**	**-55,554.4**	**-55,952.5**	**-80,942.4**	**-98,717.4**	**-91,246.5**	**-81,409.9**	**-85,619.1**	**-91,814.5**

% change from previous year											
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013[r]	2014[r]	2015[p]
Domestic Exports	6.7	17.7	8.5	-1.5	-13.7	7.5	2.8	6.1	4.9	5.5	3.1
Re-Exports	8.6	14.5	7.1	12.3	-1.0	27.3	13.2	5.8	4.6	4.4	-1.3
Imports	9.0	11.9	12.4	1.4	-9.3	17.8	9.1	2.5	1.2	5.2	3.0
Balance of Trade	**19.8**	**-13.7**	**39.7**	**3.9**	**0.7**	**44.7**	**22.0**	**-7.6**	**-10.8**	**5.2**	**7.2**

[r] Revised

[p] Preliminary

Source: United States Department of Commerce

TABLE 52. HIGH TECHNOLOGY TRADE COMPARISON: UNITED STATES VS. CANADA AND B.C. (IN CANADIAN $)

	Value ($ Cdn millions)										
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010[r]	2011[r]	2012[r]	2013[r]	2014[r]	2015[p]
Domestic Exports											
United States*	215,145.1	237,137.2	243,613.8	238,446.1	220,204.9	213,561.3	210,750.8	225,810.2	244,178.5	276,303.2	329,666.4
British Columbia	705.1	856.5	868.8	978.7	857.1	872.8	901.8	995.3	1,031.6	1,137.2	1,369.6
Canada	26,882.7	26,783.2	26,977.0	27,287.1	25,240.6	22,829.3	21,925.3	22,324.1	23,048.8	27,317.8	30,877.3
Imports											
United States*	314,927.4	329,922.0	351,136.5	353,602.7	343,237.9	364,920.6	382,287.8	395,978.2	413,233.2	466,314.4	556,145.0
British Columbia	4,191.7	4,078.2	4,639.3	4,971.9	4,248.2	5,310.2	5,342.5	5,495.0	5,540.5	5,919.2	6,849.3
Canada	45,900.1	46,680.7	50,309.9	52,735.8	47,902.0	51,062.5	53,583.0	52,988.5	56,228.9	58,702.3	65,950.6

	% change from previous year										
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010[r]	2011[r]	2012[r]	2013[r]	2014[r]	2015[p]
Domestic Exports											
United States*	-0.7	10.2	2.7	-2.1	-7.7	-3.0	-1.3	7.1	8.1	13.2	19.3
British Columbia	2.7	21.5	1.4	12.7	-12.4	1.8	3.3	10.4	3.7	10.2	20.4
Canada	7.7	-0.4	0.7	1.1	-7.5	-9.6	-4.0	1.8	3.2	18.5	13.0
Imports											
United States*	1.5	4.8	6.4	0.7	-2.9	6.3	4.8	3.6	4.4	12.8	19.3
British Columbia	11.4	-2.7	13.8	7.2	-14.6	25.0	0.6	2.9	0.8	6.8	15.7
Canada	**5.2**	**1.7**	**7.8**	**4.8**	**-9.2**	**6.6**	**4.9**	**-1.1**	**6.1**	**4.4**	**12.3**

* Converted from U.S. dollars using an average annual exchange rate.

[r] Revised

[p] Preliminary

Source: BC Stats and United States Department of Commerce

TABLE 53. UNITED STATES DOMESTIC EXPORTS OF HIGH TECHNOLOGY GOODS, BY COMMODITY GROUP

Value ($ US millions)

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013[r]	2014[r]	2015[p]
Biotechnology	4,553.5	5,120.2	7,467.2	9,364.6	12,149.8	11,335.9	9,174.3	9,835.2	10,833.5	13,675.8	16,570.9
Life Sciences	15,042.4	17,121.3	19,547.5	22,353.0	22,468.1	24,298.8	25,611.6	27,454.6	27,762.7	26,266.8	24,946.9
Opto-Electronics	3,838.2	4,303.3	4,768.3	4,175.9	3,403.8	5,145.0	4,911.3	4,072.7	3,836.6	3,669.4	3,545.6
Computers and Telecommunications	44,076.6	46,606.7	49,161.2	48,042.8	37,502.3	39,746.4	42,034.9	42,781.0	42,767.2	43,256.1	42,671.5
Electronics	34,912.0	38,648.8	36,279.0	36,491.9	25,026.8	30,532.5	28,805.6	26,639.9	26,595.2	28,304.0	28,577.4
Computer Integrated Manufacturing	11,092.3	13,810.3	13,623.6	10,293.8	7,314.0	14,034.1	12,503.6	12,392.1	12,908.4	13,704.1	14,338.6
Material Design	1,056.9	1,274.8	1,531.5	1,703.9	1,479.1	1,857.3	1,832.0	1,864.5	1,694.5	1,705.2	1,819.2
Aerospace	60,528.1	78,597.9	90,011.6	86,973.4	78,940.9	75,730.6	83,716.0	96,646.5	105,683.8	115,340.3	120,741.2
Weapons and Nuclear	2,499.8	3,568.9	4,428.8	4,055.8	4,617.5	4,637.7	4,449.9	4,267.2	4,952.9	4,183.6	4,585.1
Total	**177,599.6**	**209,052.1**	**226,818.8**	**223,455.2**	**192,902.4**	**207,318.3**	**213,039.3**	**225,953.7**	**237,035.0**	**250,105.4**	**257,796.4**

% change from previous year

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013[r]	2014[r]	2015[p]
Biotechnology	22.6	12.4	45.8	25.4	29.7	-6.7	-19.1	7.2	10.2	26.2	21.2
Life Sciences	13.8	13.8	14.2	14.4	0.5	8.1	5.4	7.2	1.1	-5.4	-5.0
Opto-Electronics	25.6	12.1	10.8	-12.4	-18.5	51.2	-4.5	-17.1	-5.8	-4.4	-3.4
Computers and Telecommunications	4.6	5.7	5.5	-2.3	-21.9	6.0	5.8	1.8	0.0	1.1	-1.4
Electronics	-2.9	10.7	-6.1	0.6	-31.4	22.0	-5.7	-7.5	-0.2	6.4	1.0
Computer Integrated Manufacturing	-9.8	24.5	-1.4	-24.4	-28.9	91.9	-10.9	-0.9	4.2	6.2	4.6
Material Design	0.1	20.6	20.1	11.3	-13.2	25.6	-1.4	1.8	-9.1	0.6	6.7
Aerospace	16.7	29.9	14.5	-3.4	-9.2	-4.1	10.5	15.4	9.4	9.1	4.7
Weapons and Nuclear	-20.4	42.8	24.1	-8.4	13.8	0.4	-4.0	-4.1	16.1	-15.5	9.6
Total	**6.7**	**17.7**	**8.5**	**-1.5**	**-13.7**	**7.5**	**2.8**	**6.1**	**4.9**	**5.5**	**3.1**

[r] Revised

[p] Preliminary

Source: United States Department of Commerce

TABLE 54. UNITED STATES IMPORTS OF HIGH TECHNOLOGY GOODS, BY COMMODITY GROUP

Value ($ US millions)

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013[r]	2014[r]	2015[p]
Biotechnology	4,218.8	4,872.6	6,441.6	5,758.3	5,635.0	7,609.7	11,718.1	11,458.0	11,137.6	13,608.4	17,211.8
Life Sciences	30,390.3	33,736.6	36,236.0	39,934.4	38,083.0	41,835.5	45,832.4	44,287.4	43,476.9	44,748.5	48,535.3
Opto-Electronics	12,173.5	19,575.0	24,973.7	25,568.6	23,290.9	25,933.7	26,108.8	26,392.6	22,916.6	24,884.2	26,825.2
Computers and Telecommunications	147,188.5	160,836.8	179,710.6	181,801.8	169,862.5	205,037.7	212,127.4	219,501.5	223,887.8	230,380.4	236,164.7
Electronics	26,594.4	28,009.1	27,033.2	25,644.7	20,900.1	27,706.1	34,038.6	33,874.5	35,950.4	36,611.6	35,693.5
Computer Integrated Manufacturing	8,897.2	10,289.6	10,766.1	10,084.2	6,689.1	9,301.4	14,393.4	13,939.1	12,147.2	14,426.6	12,242.6
Material Design	1,803.8	2,170.8	2,383.7	2,254.5	1,505.2	1,995.5	2,232.0	2,120.7	2,185.3	2,201.8	2,531.6
Aerospace	25,531.4	27,584.3	33,851.3	35,022.4	29,646.3	29,129.3	34,850.1	39,360.1	45,077.1	51,407.4	52,565.4
Weapons and Nuclear	3,170.8	3,773.1	5,532.6	5,303.0	5,068.9	5,704.0	5,138.2	5,295.9	4,365.1	3,831.6	3,130.7
Total	**259,968.7**	**290,848.0**	**326,928.8**	**331,372.0**	**300,681.0**	**354,252.9**	**386,439.0**	**396,229.8**	**401,143.9**	**422,100.6**	**434,900.7**

% change from previous year

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013[r]	2014[r]	2015[p]
Biotechnology	114.4	15.5	32.2	-10.6	-2.1	35.0	54.0	-2.2	-2.8	22.2	26.5
Life Sciences	-7.3	11.0	7.4	10.2	-4.6	9.9	9.6	-3.4	-1.8	2.9	8.5
Opto-Electronics	56.2	60.8	27.6	2.4	-8.9	11.3	0.7	1.1	-13.2	8.6	7.8
Computers and Telecommunications	11.1	9.3	11.7	1.2	-6.6	20.7	3.5	3.5	2.0	2.9	2.5
Electronics	-3.1	5.3	-3.5	-5.1	-18.5	32.6	22.9	-0.5	6.1	1.8	-2.5
Computer Integrated Manufacturing	17.3	15.6	4.6	-6.3	-33.7	39.1	54.7	-3.2	-12.9	18.8	-15.1
Material Design	0.5	20.3	9.8	-5.4	-33.2	32.6	11.8	-5.0	3.0	0.8	15.0
Aerospace	7.1	8.0	22.7	3.5	-15.4	-1.7	19.6	12.9	14.5	14.0	2.3
Weapons and Nuclear	17.0	19.0	46.6	-4.1	-4.4	12.5	-9.9	3.1	-17.6	-12.2	-18.3
Total	**9.0**	**11.9**	**12.4**	**1.4**	**-9.3**	**17.8**	**9.1**	**2.5**	**1.2**	**5.2**	**3.0**

[r] Revised

[p] Preliminary

Source: United States Department of Commerce

TABLE 55. UNITED STATES BALANCE OF TRADE IN HIGH TECHNOLOGY GOODS, BY COMMODITY GROUP

	Balance ($ US millions)										
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013[r]	2014[r]	2015[p]
Biotechnology	373.7	290.5	1,101.9	3,672.8	6,645.5	4,099.6	-2,456.7	-1,510.0	80.6	668.3	-58.7
Life Sciences	-13,896.4	-14,980.5	-14,652.8	-14,757.6	-12,815.8	-13,998.0	-16,532.1	-12,717.2	-11,267.9	-13,832.4	-18,588.0
Opto-Electronics	-7,536.7	-14,511.4	-19,506.4	-20,533.2	-18,799.1	-19,731.0	-20,073.0	-21,190.9	-17,799.3	-19,926.5	-22,101.7
Computers and Telecommunications	-83,180.2	-91,595.9	-104,913.2	-104,252.8	-103,184.5	-127,297.5	-122,545.6	-128,062.5	-131,341.9	-134,947.9	-141,337.7
Electronics	20,949.4	25,406.2	23,510.0	25,154.4	16,366.4	18,355.7	9,328.6	7,340.9	5,848.2	6,417.2	6,316.8
Computer Integrated Manufacturing	2,956.9	4,375.2	3,886.4	1,450.1	1,670.4	6,522.0	-141.7	-1.8	2,354.5	1,129.8	3,812.8
Material Design	-648.8	-769.7	-718.0	-360.4	213.9	174.1	-55.7	83.3	-109.3	-51.0	-251.2
Aerospace	37,206.3	53,632.3	58,823.2	55,221.2	54,316.4	51,934.6	54,349.4	65,682.8	70,133.3	74,480.5	78,733.8
Weapons and Nuclear	-587.0	-125.3	-1,016.3	-1,148.8	-365.6	-1,001.8	-590.7	-871.0	692.0	442.8	1,659.4
Total	**-44,363.0**	**-38,278.8**	**-53,485.2**	**-55,554.4**	**-55,952.5**	**-80,942.4**	**-98,717.4**	**-91,246.5**	**-81,409.9**	**-85,619.1**	**-91,814.5**

Note: The trade balance is the net of *total* exports minus total imports. Total exports include re-exports, whereas *domestic* exports are shipments of goods produced within the United States only.

[r] Revised

[p] Preliminary

Source: United States Department of Commerce

TABLE 56. UNITED STATES DOMESTIC EXPORTS OF HIGH TECHNOLOGY GOODS, BY DESTINATION

Value ($ US millions)

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013r	2014r	2015p
Canada	15,020.3	14,509.7	16,168.3	17,040.0	14,381.6	15,412.8	16,568.5	16,044.6	16,184.2	17,133.6	16,667.3
Mexico	7,949.1	9,783.9	9,932.1	10,671.4	8,944.1	10,127.0	10,479.8	12,326.5	14,289.9	14,287.6	16,798.5
European Union	51,201.6	56,798.1	66,724.9	66,496.8	62,265.4	57,016.6	57,309.3	55,722.5	57,564.3	60,876.0	64,932.0
United Kingdom	10,145.3	11,128.4	11,918.1	12,153.2	11,561.8	10,310.5	11,886.0	11,198.3	11,309.8	12,334.3	13,441.6
Germany	9,377.4	11,486.8	14,390.1	15,103.3	15,394.4	14,889.4	11,752.8	11,314.3	10,959.2	11,811.2	11,866.3
France	8,431.3	9,177.5	10,830.9	9,674.5	10,397.7	9,308.0	9,178.0	9,376.1	9,441.9	9,258.7	10,304.9
Ireland	3,715.7	3,489.4	3,902.4	3,589.6	3,110.4	2,470.3	2,209.9	2,059.4	1,333.0	2,143.5	2,676.2
Pacific Rim	76,571.4	90,841.0	91,094.3	83,842.8	66,230.4	83,501.5	82,077.2	86,221.3	92,058.0	96,145.6	102,452.5
Mainland China	10,749.4	15,427.3	17,548.6	15,936.9	14,180.0	17,745.3	16,574.4	17,862.6	23,978.7	25,651.8	28,522.1
Japan	16,103.2	17,792.0	18,057.0	16,227.5	12,456.9	13,482.2	13,742.8	17,019.6	15,442.6	15,154.5	14,756.9
South Korea	10,658.6	13,266.5	11,487.1	9,358.4	7,342.4	10,278.7	10,525.5	11,724.5	10,334.8	10,751.7	12,281.0
Taiwan	9,021.0	9,222.7	10,798.9	8,918.4	5,736.8	8,933.5	7,305.7	6,716.2	7,906.5	8,871.9	10,706.2
Malaysia	6,301.1	7,426.3	5,822.6	6,718.7	4,927.3	6,795.0	6,478.5	5,426.0	5,608.6	5,754.1	5,470.2
All Other Countries	26,857.3	37,119.4	42,899.2	45,404.2	41,081.0	41,260.4	46,604.4	55,638.8	56,938.5	61,662.6	56,946.1
Total Value	**177,599.6**	**209,052.1**	**226,818.8**	**223,455.2**	**192,902.4**	**207,318.3**	**213,039.3**	**225,953.7**	**237,035.0**	**250,105.4**	**257,796.4**

% change from previous year

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013r	2014r	2015p
Canada	11.7	-3.4	11.4	5.4	-15.6	7.2	7.5	-3.2	0.9	5.9	-2.7
Mexico	-4.5	23.1	1.5	7.4	-16.2	13.2	3.5	17.6	15.9	0.0	17.6
European Union	3.0	10.9	17.5	-0.3	-6.4	-8.4	0.5	-2.8	3.3	5.8	6.7
United Kingdom	1.3	9.7	7.1	2.0	-4.9	-10.8	15.3	-5.8	1.0	9.1	9.0
Germany	15.1	22.5	25.3	5.0	1.9	-3.3	-21.1	-3.7	-3.1	7.8	0.5
France	1.2	8.9	18.0	-10.7	7.5	-10.5	-1.4	2.2	0.7	-1.9	11.3
Ireland	11.9	-6.1	11.8	-8.0	-13.3	-20.6	-10.5	-6.8	-35.3	60.8	24.8
Pacific Rim	3.4	18.6	0.3	-8.0	-21.0	26.1	-1.7	5.0	6.8	4.4	6.6
Mainland China	30.5	43.5	13.7	-9.2	-11.0	25.1	-6.6	7.8	34.2	7.0	11.2
Japan	-1.7	10.5	1.5	-10.1	-23.2	8.2	1.9	23.8	-9.3	-1.9	-2.6
South Korea	10.5	24.5	-13.4	-18.5	-21.5	40.0	2.4	11.4	-11.9	4.0	14.2
Taiwan	0.6	2.2	17.1	-17.4	-35.7	55.7	-18.2	-8.1	17.7	12.2	20.7
Malaysia	-7.8	17.9	-21.6	15.4	-26.7	37.9	-4.7	-16.2	3.4	2.6	-4.9
All Other Countries	28.4	38.2	15.6	5.8	-9.5	0.4	13.0	19.4	2.3	8.3	-7.6
Total Growth	**6.7**	**17.7**	**8.5**	**-1.5**	**-13.7**	**7.5**	**2.8**	**6.1**	**4.9**	**5.5**	**3.1**

r Revised

p Preliminary

Source: United States Department of Commerce

TABLE 57. UNITED STATES IMPORTS OF HIGH TECHNOLOGY GOODS, BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN

Value ($ US millions)

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013r	2014r	2015p
Canada	15,806.1	14,949.1	17,801.2	16,628.0	14,262.9	12,863.7	13,531.7	14,091.5	14,319.7	16,016.9	15,782.4
Mexico	23,990.5	30,887.2	38,643.3	40,319.9	39,722.0	48,733.0	47,788.3	49,626.3	47,840.8	45,652.7	52,560.3
European Union	53,714.6	58,701.6	65,574.7	68,951.1	60,220.0	65,603.6	75,526.7	74,113.2	74,403.8	79,783.6	82,750.0
United Kingdom	7,271.4	9,398.9	9,969.7	10,785.9	9,272.6	9,531.6	10,113.3	10,936.8	8,785.5	9,299.5	12,039.9
Germany	11,035.3	11,404.2	11,885.8	11,628.2	10,400.7	10,099.7	12,688.5	13,568.9	14,921.9	17,399.6	17,885.7
France	8,486.6	9,834.5	12,259.4	12,025.6	10,176.7	10,434.5	11,205.8	11,475.7	12,772.7	12,908.2	13,135.7
Ireland	14,046.8	14,225.3	16,043.1	17,698.8	14,451.2	17,505.9	21,701.1	18,912.7	18,460.0	17,803.3	18,891.0
Pacific Rim	154,955.1	174,729.5	192,441.6	191,471.5	171,163.0	209,322.3	228,695.3	235,429.8	241,162.3	256,937.2	262,564.4
Mainland China	59,253.2	72,708.8	88,006.4	91,392.9	89,698.6	115,631.0	129,498.2	141,212.8	145,939.1	154,870.1	155,193.7
Japan	24,590.7	25,839.3	28,117.0	26,720.1	19,869.3	23,314.0	25,617.5	25,081.5	23,382.5	23,569.6	21,971.2
South Korea	13,977.5	13,699.9	14,861.2	16,393.4	15,234.0	17,433.5	17,543.8	13,955.9	15,969.8	16,775.1	15,635.5
Taiwan	12,274.9	14,070.5	14,767.2	13,782.3	12,130.7	15,380.9	18,704.0	15,140.7	14,473.0	15,332.4	14,170.7
Malaysia	22,658.9	25,104.8	22,455.6	20,102.4	14,900.4	15,248.2	14,103.7	14,542.0	16,002.6	18,637.7	21,939.8
All Other Countries	11,502.4	11,580.7	12,467.9	14,001.6	15,313.1	17,730.4	20,897.0	22,968.9	23,417.3	23,710.1	21,243.5
Total Value	**259,968.7**	**290,848.0**	**326,928.8**	**331,372.0**	**300,681.0**	**354,252.9**	**386,439.0**	**396,229.8**	**401,143.9**	**422,100.6**	**434,900.7**

% change from previous year

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013r	2014r	2015p
Canada	14.2	-5.4	19.1	-6.6	-14.2	-9.8	5.2	4.1	1.6	11.9	-1.5
Mexico	8.3	28.7	25.1	4.3	-1.5	22.7	-1.9	3.8	-3.6	-4.6	15.1
European Union	4.5	9.3	11.7	5.1	-12.7	8.9	15.1	-1.9	0.4	7.2	3.7
United Kingdom	-1.9	29.3	6.1	8.2	-14.0	2.8	6.1	8.1	-19.7	5.8	29.5
Germany	15.0	3.3	4.2	-2.2	-10.6	-2.9	25.6	6.9	10.0	16.6	2.8
France	-4.0	15.9	24.7	-1.9	-15.4	2.5	7.4	2.4	11.3	1.1	1.8
Ireland	4.6	1.3	12.8	10.3	-18.3	21.1	24.0	-12.8	-2.4	-3.6	6.1
Pacific Rim	10.2	12.8	10.1	-0.5	-10.6	22.3	9.3	2.9	2.4	6.5	2.2
Mainland China	29.7	22.7	21.0	3.8	-1.9	28.9	12.0	9.0	3.3	6.1	0.2
Japan	3.0	5.1	8.8	-5.0	-25.6	17.3	9.9	-2.1	-6.8	0.8	-6.8
South Korea	-22.3	-2.0	8.5	10.3	-7.1	14.4	0.6	-20.5	14.4	5.0	-6.8
Taiwan	-4.2	14.6	5.0	-6.7	-12.0	26.8	21.6	-19.1	-4.4	5.9	-7.6
Malaysia	24.5	10.8	-10.6	-10.5	-25.9	2.3	-7.5	3.1	10.0	16.5	17.7
All Other Countries	9.3	0.7	7.7	12.3	9.4	15.8	17.9	9.9	2.0	1.3	-10.4
Total Growth	**9.0**	**11.9**	**12.4**	**1.4**	**-9.3**	**17.8**	**9.1**	**2.5**	**1.2**	**5.2**	**3.0**

r Revised

p Preliminary

Source: United States Department of Commerce

TABLE 58. UNITED STATES BALANCE OF TRADE IN HIGH TECHNOLOGY GOODS, BY COUNTRY

	Balance ($ US millions)										
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013[r]	2014[r]	2015[p]
Canada	7,229.4	8,654.3	8,430.9	10,857.1	9,569.2	15,184.8	17,119.7	15,232.7	15,576.6	15,057.2	14,080.0
Mexico	-7,428.2	-12,225.3	-21,407.1	-20,709.5	-19,093.2	-21,489.2	-15,833.6	-16,379.1	-12,243.8	-9,211.0	-12,256.7
European Union	4,094.6	5,485.4	9,413.9	6,791.4	9,921.9	565.0	-8,241.2	-7,170.4	-5,001.8	-5,365.8	-4,794.3
United Kingdom	4,368.5	3,281.3	3,583.5	3,005.7	3,709.0	2,534.6	3,890.5	2,645.6	4,839.4	5,773.7	4,166.2
Germany	-356.1	1,561.8	4,568.0	5,519.9	6,467.1	6,490.6	868.7	-382.4	-2,023.7	-3,287.7	-3,654.6
France	756.3	215.4	-467.6	-1,163.1	1,369.9	179.7	-743.4	-217.3	-1,314.7	-1,776.2	-808.3
Ireland	-9,846.9	-10,200.0	-11,677.2	-13,675.2	-10,935.1	-14,708.0	-19,216.0	-16,497.2	-16,779.6	-15,000.1	-15,643.7
Pacific Rim	-67,897.1	-71,096.7	-86,693.1	-92,056.2	-90,659.7	-109,335.5	-129,519.3	-129,960.9	-128,287.9	-138,531.1	-137,475.9
Mainland China	-46,932.7	-55,081.6	-67,657.5	-72,660.2	-72,493.3	-94,202.3	-109,312.0	-119,079.5	-116,889.1	-124,004.4	-121,058.6
Japan	-6,814.0	-6,300.2	-8,133.5	-7,979.0	-5,657.7	-7,761.7	-9,859.4	-5,628.0	-5,713.8	-6,155.6	-5,120.5
South Korea	-2,574.1	408.2	-2,446.3	-6,144.7	-7,132.8	-6,398.5	-6,218.0	-1,095.0	-4,410.5	-4,983.7	-2,453.5
Taiwan	-2,270.4	-3,737.4	-2,627.0	-3,685.8	-5,106.0	-4,889.7	-9,875.6	-6,528.3	-4,820.6	-4,612.8	-1,842.6
Malaysia	-15,605.1	-16,584.0	-15,420.4	-12,133.7	-8,694.9	-6,790.6	-6,053.3	-7,477.3	-8,817.0	-11,134.9	-14,712.4
All Other Countries	19,638.4	30,903.5	36,770.2	39,562.8	34,309.2	34,132.5	37,757.1	47,031.2	48,547.1	52,431.6	48,632.4
Total Value	**-44,363.0**	**-38,278.8**	**-53,485.2**	**-55,554.4**	**-55,952.5**	**-80,942.4**	**-98,717.4**	**-91,246.5**	**-81,409.9**	**-85,619.1**	**-91,814.5**

Note: The trade balance is the net of *total* exports minus total imports. Total exports include re-exports, whereas *domestic* exports are shipments of goods produced within the United States only.

[r] Revised

[p] Preliminary

Source: United States Department of Commerce

6. Appendix A: Defining the High Technology Sector

6.1. How was the sector definition derived?

In 1995, BC Stats and the Science and Technology Division of the Ministry of Employment and Investment developed a definition of the high technology sector that focused on standard industries that produce high technology goods and services as their ultimate outputs. The definition looked at the high tech outputs of various standard industries (industries defined in the Canadian Standard Industrial Classification—SIC), their level of research activity, their representation in existing lists of high tech companies and the opinions of an expert panel drawn from government, university and the private sector.[20] The SIC data series has since been discontinued and a new classification system, the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), has been implemented.

The SIC data series has since been discontinued and a new classification system, the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), has been implemented.

The adoption of NAICS-based industry definitions made it necessary to revisit the definition on which the high tech estimates were based, since many of the industry groupings previously used were no longer available. During 2001, in consultation with industry stakeholders, BC Stats developed a new definition of the high technology sector that was based on the NAICS industry categories. The process of developing the criteria for including or excluding specific industries in the definition was similar to that of the original SIC-based definition as commodity lists, research activities and company lists were once again examined. In addition, since an accepted SIC-based definition was already available, an SIC to NAICS concordance was used as a starting point.[21]

The definition originally chosen (based on theoretical considerations) proved to be only a starting point, as much of the information required to compile high technology statistics was not available at the required level of detail. A working definition, based on availability of data, was adopted in order to prepare the estimates presented in the Profile report.

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[20] The complete methodology is presented in Lawrance, J. and Miller, S. *Defining the British Columbia High Technology/ Knowledge Sector.* (1996). BC Stats, Ministry of Government Services, and Ministry of Employment and Investment, Government of British Columbia.

[21] A more detailed discussion of the methodology is presented in Miller, S. and Adams, S. *Defining the British Columbia High Technology Sector Using NAICS.* (2001). BC Stats, Ministry of Management Services, Government of British Columbia.

In 2005, that definition was expanded further to include various communications technologies. The new industries added to the existing definition were determined through a review of literature pertaining to high technology definitions in use elsewhere, particularly those from the American Electronics Association (whose definition has been widely used by institutions around the world) and Industry Canada.[22] The definition has been further tweaked to incorporate NAICS changes. Every five years NAICS is revised to reflect the emergence of new or expanded industries and often this includes industries in the realm of high technology.

6.2. Are all high tech companies included?

It is recognized that there are some drawbacks to the industry-based definition employed here. The first is that NAICS does not fully recognize industries of the "new economy." As a result, new products and services are often grouped in an industry that primarily produces similar but distinctly different products and services.

Second, it is difficult to capture the full breadth of high technology or knowledge-intensive activity in the economy through NAICS-based definitions. Innovation is not unique to a specific group of industries, but can be found throughout the whole economy. Some firms on the "leading edge" will be missed if they are classified in industries that, in aggregate, fail to show high tech characteristics. On the other hand, it is impossible to remove those firms that lag behind the norm in an industry.

The industries included in the definition adopted for this profile represent the core of the high technology sector. While it is certainly true that examples of creativity and innovation can be found in every industry, this definition, with its industry focus, includes only those industries where high technology activity is concentrated.

[22] Platzer, M., Novak, C.A. and Kazmierczak, M.F. (February 2003). *Defining the High-Tech Industry.* American Electronics Association.
E. Wayne Clendenning & Associates (May 2000). *Comparison and Reconciliation of SIC and NAICS Industry Codes Used to Define Knowledge-Based Industries (KBIs).* Industry Canada.

6.3. Exactly which industries are included?

The following table lists the industries that are defined, for the purpose of this report, to constitute the high technology sector.

INDUSTRIES IN THE HIGH TECHNOLOGY SECTOR

NAICS	Industry Description
Manufacturing Industries	
325189	Other Inorganic Chemicals
325410	Pharmaceutical and Medicine
333310	Commercial and Service Industry
334110	Computer and Peripheral
334210	Telephone Apparatus
334220	Radio, Television Broadcasting & Wireless Communications Equipment
334290	Other Communications Equipment
334310	Audio and Video Equipment
334410	Semiconductor and Other Electronic Components
334511	Navigational and Guidance Instruments
334512	Measuring, Medical and Controlling Devices
334610	Manufacturing and Reproducing Magnetic and Optical Media
335315	Switchgear and Switchboard, and Relay and Industrial Control Apparatus
335920	Communication and Energy Wire and Cable
335990	All Other Electrical Equipment and Component
336410	Aerospace Products and Parts
339110	Medical Equipment and Supplies
Service Industries	
511211	Software Publishers (Except Video Game Publishers)

NAICS	Industry Description
511212	Video Game Publishers
512110	Motion Picture and Video Production
512190	Post-Production and Other Motion Picture and Video Industries
515210	Pay and Specialty Television
517111	Wired Telecommunications Carriers (Except Cable)
517112	Cable and Other Program Distribution
517210	Wireless Telecommunications Carriers (Except Satellite)
517410	Satellite Telecommunications
517910	Other Telecommunications
518210	Data Processing, Hosting and Related Services
519130	Internet Publishing and Broadcasting, and Web Search Portals
541330	Engineering
541360	Geophysical Surveying and Mapping Services
541370	Surveying and Mapping (Except Geophysical) Services
541380	Testing Laboratories
541514	Computer Systems Design and Related (Except Video Game Design and Development)
541515	Video Game Design and Development Services
541620	Environmental Consulting
541690	Other Scientific and Technical Consulting
541710	Research and Development in Physical, Engineering and Life Sciences
541720	Research and Development in the Social Sciences and Humanities

Note: For the purposes of this report, the manufacturing NAICS industries are grouped together as "Manufacturing." For services, Engineering (541330) is reported as a separate industry. The other industries are aggregated into groups to maintain confidentiality requirements and still allow for some detailed reporting. Computer and Related Services includes 511211, 511212, 518210, 519130, 541514 and 541515. The remaining 541 NAICS codes are grouped into a category called "Other Services." The 517 NAICS codes and 515210 are covered under a single "Telecommunications and Related" classification and 512110 and 512190 are grouped under "Motion Picture Production and Post-Production."

6.4. High Technology Industries

Manufacturing

325189 Other Inorganic Chemicals

Comprises establishments engaged in the manufacture of high tech inorganic chemicals such as enriched uranium and radioactive isotopes.

325410 Pharmaceuticals and Medicine

Consists of firms engaged in the manufacture of drugs, medicines and related products for human or animal use, including cutting edge products developed through considerable research efforts.

333310 Commercial and Service Industry Machinery

Contains establishments that manufacture machinery for use in commercial and service industries, including high tech optical instruments and photographic equipment.

334110 Computers and Peripheral Equipment

Comprises establishments primarily engaged in the manufacture of computers and peripheral computer equipment such as storage devices, CD-ROM and DVD drives, optical readers and scanners, etc.

334210 Telephone Apparatus

Contains firms that manufacture wired telephone and data communications equipment, including cordless telephones, facsimile equipment, local area network (LAN) equipment, etc.

334220 Radio and Television Broadcasting and Wireless Communications Equipment

Consists of firms primarily engaged in manufacturing radio and television broadcast and wireless communications equipment, including satellites, GPS (global positioning system) and pagers.

334290 Other Communications Equipment

Comprises establishments engaged in the manufacture of other types of communications equipment, such as traffic signals, fire detection and alarm systems, remote control units, intercom systems, etc.

334310 Audio and Visual Equipment

Establishments engaged in manufacturing electronic audio and video equipment such as compact disc and DVD players, televisions, etc.

334410 Semiconductor and Other Electronic Components

Consists of firms engaged in the manufacture of semiconductor devices and other electronic components such as circuit boards, microprocessor chips and other computer parts, fibre-optic connectors, etc.

334511 Navigational and Guidance Instruments

Comprises establishments primarily engaged in navigational and guidance instruments such as air traffic control radar systems, sonar, etc.

334512 Measuring, Medical and Controlling Devices

Establishments engaged mainly in the manufacture of equipment such as high tech medical devices, laboratory analytical and testing instruments, industrial process control instruments, etc.

334610 Manufacturing and Reproducing Magnetic and Optical Media

Contains establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing magnetic and optical media such as compact discs, computer software, etc.

335315 Switchgear and Switchboard, and Relay and Industrial Control Apparatus

Comprises establishments engaged in manufacturing electrical switchgear and protective equipment, including high tech switching devices.

335920 Communication and Energy Wire and Cable

Consists of firms engaged in the manufacture of communications and energy wire and cable such as high tech fibre-optic cable.

335990 All Other Electrical Equipment and Components

Comprises establishments engaged in manufacturing electrical equipment and components, including fuel cells.

336410 Aerospace Products and Parts

Establishments engaged in manufacturing aircraft, missiles, space vehicles, etc.

339110 Medical Equipment and Supplies

Contains firms that manufacture medical equipment and supplies, including high tech laboratory and dental equipment.

Services

511211 Software Publishers (Except Video Game Publishers)

Establishments engaged in producing and distributing computer software, not including video games.

511212 Video Game Publishers

Establishments engaged in producing and distributing video games.

512110 Motion Picture and Video Production

Comprises firms engaged in producing motion pictures, videos, television programs and commercials.

512190 Post-Production and Other Motion Picture and Video Industries

Consists of establishments engaged in providing post-production services and services to the motion picture and video industries, including high tech special effects and animation.

515210 Pay and Specialty Television

Establishments engaged in broadcasting television programs on specialty cable networks, pay television or satellite networks.

517111 Wired Telecommunications Carriers (Except Cable)

Consists of establishments engaged in operating and maintaining network facilities for the transmission of voice, data, text, sound and video.

517112 Cable and Other Program Distribution

Establishments engaged in distributing television and radio programs via cable or satellite distribution systems.

517210 Wireless Telecommunications Carriers (Except Satellite)

Comprises establishments engaged in operating and maintaining switching and transmission facilities to provide direct communications via the airwaves.

517410 Satellite Telecommunications

Contains firms engaged in operating and maintaining satellite telecommunications facilities.

517910 Other Telecommunications

Comprises establishments primarily engaged in providing specialized telecommunications services, such as satellite tracking and telemetry, and radar station operation.

518210 Data Processing, Hosting and Related

Consists of firms engaged in providing hosting or data processing services.

519130 Internet Publishing and Broadcasting and Web Search Portals

Comprises firms primarily engaged in publishing and/or broadcasting content on the Internet, or in operating web search portals.

541330 Engineering

Comprises establishments engaged in engineering activities in design, development and utilization of machines, instruments, systems, etc.

541360 Geophysical Surveying and Mapping Services

Establishments engaged in gathering, interpreting and mapping geophysical data.

541370 Surveying and Mapping (Except Geophysical) Services

Contains firms engaged in providing surveying and mapping services of the surface of the earth, including the sea floor.

541380 Testing Laboratories

Consists of establishments engaged in providing physical, chemical and other analytical testing services.

541514 Computer Systems Design and Related (Except Video Game Design and Development)

Establishments that provide expertise in the field of information technologies through writing and supporting computer software, and computer systems design and maintenance, with the exception of video games.

541515 Video Game Design and Development

Establishments primarily engaged in designing and developing video games without publishing them.

541620 Environmental Consulting

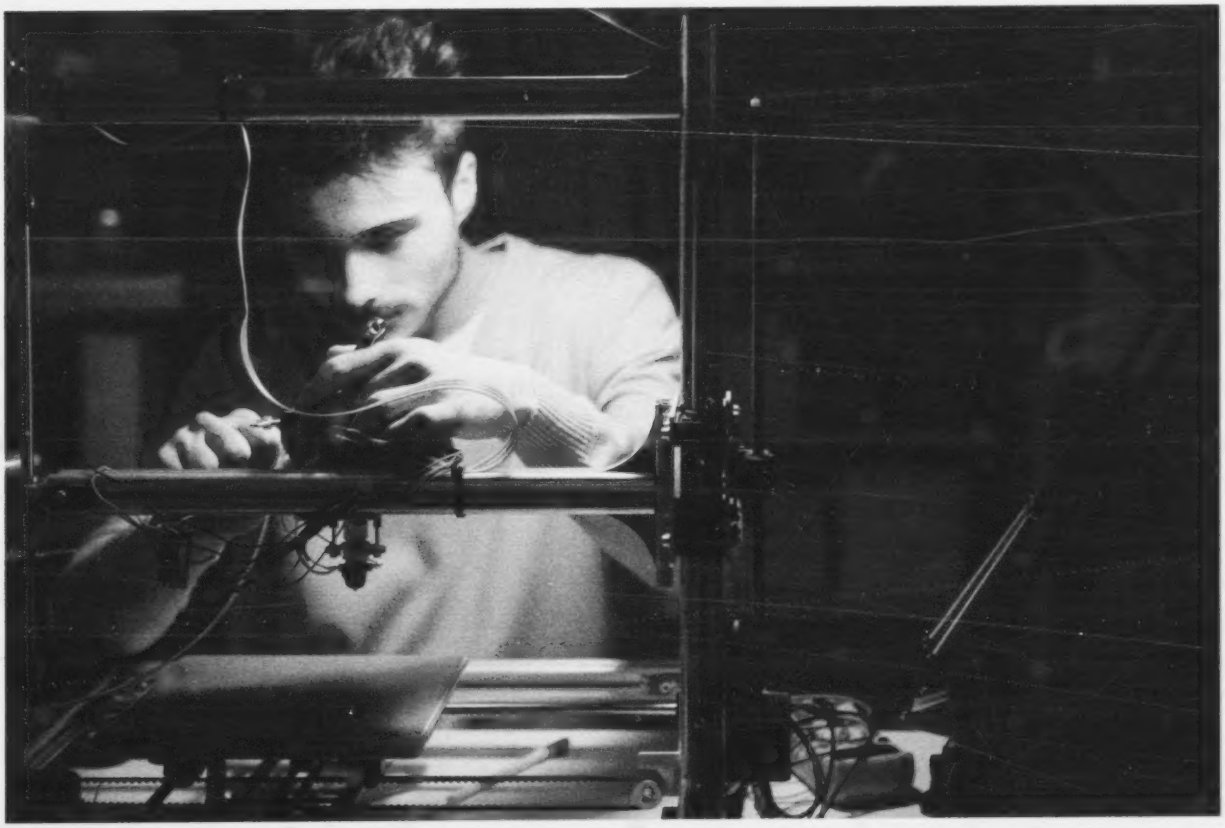
Comprises establishments primarily engaged in providing consulting services on environmental issues, using a staff of scientists, engineers and other technicians.

541690 Other Scientific and Technical Consulting

Consists of firms engaged in providing advice and assistance on scientific and technical issues (other than environmental issues).

541710 and 541720 Scientific Research and Development

Establishments engaged in research and experimental development in areas such as biotechnology, computers, physics, mathematics, etc.



7. Appendix B: Defining High Technology Commodities

7.1. Defining high technology commodities

Developing a definitive list of what commodities should be considered high technology is a difficult exercise. Leading technologies are continually evolving and what is considered high technology today may be classified as low tech tomorrow. As a result, the definition of high technology commodities must necessarily change over time. This means that data regarding high technology trade from 2004 may contain commodities that are no longer included in the 2015 definition. However, this does not mean that the data cannot be compared over time. It is still valid to look at growth rates over that period as long as it is clear that the rates represent growth in the changing definition of high technology, rather than a static basket of goods.[23]

The commodity list used by BC Stats to define high technology goods is based on the U.S. Bureau of the Census' advanced technology products (ATP) list.[24] To be considered advanced technology, a commodity code has to meet certain criteria. It must contain products whose technology is from a recognized high technology field, the products must represent the leading edge of that field and they must comprise a significant portion of all goods in the classification code.

The list of American commodity codes from the ATP list was matched against the equivalent Canadian codes. In many cases the codes matched exactly and no further effort needed to be expended. However, in other cases there was not an exact match, particularly for exports, which are coded to only eight digits. For these commodity groups, further analysis was undertaken using available data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census and Statistics Canada to determine whether or not the majority of these codes were high technology (as defined by the ATP list). If it was judged that this was not the case, the commodity was excluded from the high tech definition. While this may result in some high technology products being excluded from the definition, it should be balanced to

[23] One technical limitation that may cause difficulty in temporal comparisons is when there are changes to the definition of Harmonized System codes. When this occurs, there may be a resulting unintended change to the high technology commodity definition. This is due to the fact that the code may now include or exclude commodities that it did not previously, such that these goods can no longer be separated out (or perhaps can be more finely defined, so that low technology commodities that previously had to be included can now be expunged from the definition). However, these changes are usually small and should not have a significant impact on the data.

[24] For a discussion of the development and content of this list, see: McGuckin, R. H., Abbott, T. A., Herrick, P. and Norfolk, L. (1991). *Measuring Advanced-Technology Products Trade: A New Approach*. U.S. Bureau of the Census.

some extent by those commodity classifications that, although they are mainly high technology, still include some low tech goods. Since the ATP list itself is defined using classification codes, this kind of trade-off is already present in the definition. No exact measure of high technology trade is possible to achieve since high technology is subjective to begin with, but this definition should be in line with what most people would agree is high technology.

Note that a commodity need not be produced by one of the industries included in the industry-based high technology definition in order to be considered a high technology product. Some industries not included in the high tech definition, because they mainly manufacture low technology goods, may also manufacture some high technology products. Conversely, it is possible for those industries classified as high technology to also manufacture some products that are considered low tech.

7.2. Calculating B.C. consumed imports

At this time, Statistics Canada does not produce data on imports by province of consumption, rather, only by province of clearance. An estimate of B.C. consumed imports was derived using the consumption of Canadian imports of those commodities by the B.C. economy and applying this ratio to total Canadian imports.

7.3. Data source

Data for trade in goods are supplied by Statistics Canada and the United States Bureau of the Census.

7.4 Commodity groups

The U.S. Bureau of the Census has defined ten fields involving advanced or high technology commodities. Each field represents a large number of products and processes that are considered to be on the leading edge. These fields have been used to classify exports and imports in this report.

Aerospace

Technological developments in this field include advances that allow planes to fly further, faster, higher, to use less fuel and to have quieter engines. Many of the advances have been adapted to military applications, such as vertical take-off aircraft and aircraft that require shorter distances for takeoff and landings.

Biotechnology

Biotechnology covers recent developments in recombinant deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) research and genetic engineering. Obvious examples include drugs, enzymes and other therapeutic items. Common applications include agricultural production and the use of microorganisms for the production of drugs and other complex molecules.

Computer and Telecommunications

This field covers technological advances affecting both computers and telecommunications hardware products. The primary advances in this field are in developing hardware that can process information more quickly. Important breakthroughs are expected in the areas of artificial intelligence and parallel processing.

Computer Integrated Manufacturing

This field includes developments in robotics and numerically controlled (NC) machines. These products have a significant impact on industrial automation. Robots and NC machines perform increasingly sophisticated operations through developments in sensory and visual capabilities of machines. With these breakthroughs, the manufacturing processes have increased in flexibility and require less human intervention to operate and maintain production machinery. Many of the new automation technologies are made possible because of breakthroughs in the application and development of faster, smaller components.

Electronics

The miniaturization of electronic components is the most important recent technological advance in the field of electronics. Some technologies included are integrated circuits; semiconductors, such as transistors and diodes; and new developments in surface mounting of electronic components, such as capacitors and resistors.

Life Sciences (Medical)

This field encompasses the application of scientific advances to medical sciences. Nuclear resonance imaging, echo cardiographs and total-patient monitoring systems are examples of products developed from recent technological advances in this field. Also, recent increases in the strength of materials and reductions in their weight have led to improved internally-implemented fixation devices and prostheses.

Materials Design

Materials design includes the newest methods of production for products that already exist in the market as well as the development of new products. Recent examples of technological advancements include high temperature superconductors, advanced polymers that expand the areas of plastic use and new ultra-clear glass that allows fibre-optic cable to be used for long distance communication.

Nuclear Technology

This field covers developments in nuclear power production and primary nuclear reactors. It includes newly designed reactor components that improve the safety and efficiency of nuclear power plants. It also includes developments in the creation and packaging of nuclear fuel, and the application of atomic physics to other areas of science.

Opto-Electronics

Opto-electronics is generally defined as the expanded development and application of the laser. Also included are recent advances in photoelectric cells and diodes, photographic and other imaging equipment, and fibre-optic cables.

Weapons

This field covers all advanced methods used for the development, guidance, and control of weapons intended for national or personal protection and deterrence. Many of the developments in this area are the result of breakthroughs in computers and telecommunications as well as aerospace technologies.

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Box 9410 Stn Prov Govt
Victoria, B.C.
V8V 9V1

Web: www.bcstats.gov.bc.ca
Twitter: @BCStats
Email: BC.Stats@gov.bc.ca

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